



# THE



# TIMES

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## THE TIMES Tomorrow

Spectrum's special election series continues with an examination by Ian Bradley and George Brock of the people charged with projecting the personality of David Steel, the man most likely to win voters over to the SDP-Liberal Alliance. Jock Bruce-Gardyne, the retiring Conservative MP for Knaresborough, joins *The Times* team of election columnists. The Wednesday Page presents a personal account of bringing up a family in which races are mixed through adoption.

## Wall St prices plummet

Stock prices plunged in New York, where the Dow Jones Industrial average was down 20 points to 1,198 in early trading. The fall was a reaction to the \$4.2bn rise in US money supply.

M1

Page 23



An Englishman, Peter de Savary, is spending millions of pounds in an effort to win the America's Cup from the United States. Victory (above) has been surpassed by a new yacht, *Victory 83*.

## Soldiers jailed

Two members of the Parachute Regiment were jailed for the rape of a girl aged 15 and four others were jailed for indecent assault, in what the judge called "this disgusting case".

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## £1,000m boost

A forecast of a £1,000m boost from Britain's invisible export earners and continued record-consumer spending have given fresh evidence of an economic recovery.

Page 23

# Labour target is 2.5m extra jobs in five years

- Labour aims in its manifesto to find 2,500,000 extra jobs and spend its way out of recession (Text, page 5)
- Tomorrow's Conservative Party manifesto will promise trade unionists new 'rights' on choosing their leaders and on taking the political levy (Page 4)
- Foot and Healey, the choice between the left and right: Frank Johnson (Back page)

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Foot, Mr Denis Healey and Mr Peter Shore yesterday pledged that a Labour government would spend its way out of recession, with the target of finding an extra 2,500,000 jobs in the lifetime of a five-year Parliament.

The Labour leader yesterday launched the party's election manifesto, with the first press conference of his campaign, saying that the country could not afford the continuation of mass unemployment.

In a revised report to *The New Hope for Britain*, essentially the same campaign document which was published at the end of March, Mr Foot said:

"Mass unemployment is the main reason why most families in Britain, all but the very rich, are paying more in taxes today than they did four years ago when the Conservatives promised to cut them for everybody."

"Mass unemployment is the main reason why we are wasting our precious North Sea oil riches. Since 1979 Mrs Thatcher's government has had the benefit of £20bn in tax revenues from the North Sea."

"It has all been swallowed by the huge, mounting costs of mass unemployment. And the

intention so clearly and so comprehensively.

It was a programme which commanded the support of the trade union movement - "we do not dispute the necessity for that," Mr Foot said. "Indeed, we glory in it" - but he categorically evaded a press conference question about the existence of an incomes policy.

Mr Shore told the press conference, held at Transport House, the former party headquarters, that Labour's immediate plans would entail an additional borrowing requirement of £5bn, which compared with Conservative borrowing of £40 over the last four years.

But the body of the manifesto contained just one deletion

Continued on back page, col 4



## Chaplain given warning as jail head bans education chief

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The governor of Holloway Prison, London, Miss Joy Kinsley, has barred the jail's chief education officer from the jail and given a warning to the chaplain over their professional contacts with former prisoners.

She has told education staff that their chief, Mr Richard Brown, will not be returning to work at the women's prison on May 23 after his annual leave. Staff understand that he has also been banned from talking to them.

The prison chaplain, the Rev James Pink, aged 63, said yesterday that Miss Kinsley had told him he was "very unwise" to give shelter to a girl discharged from hospital where she had been taken suffering from a drug overdose.

"She stayed for about two weeks before a probation officer found her somewhere," he said.

Mr Brown is understood to have sought to help a former inmate to obtain a university place. At the centre of the controversy is prison Rule 81 which governs relations with inmates.

In a parliamentary answer to Mr Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham West until the dissolution of Parliament,

### Soldiers buy own kit

Soldiers are buying survival equipment with their own money because they consider it is better than Army equipment, it was claimed yesterday (Rodney Cowton writes).

Mr John Boston, of Survival Aids of Penrith, said that soldiers, including members of the Parachute Regiment, had been buying a wide range of equipment, including sleeping and bivouac bags.

The Ministry of Defence

### Policeman delivers car baby

Police Constable Alan Burdiss acted as midwife yesterday after he saw a car broken down on the roadside. Inside, Marie Keen, aged 19, was in an advanced stage of labour.

The officer turned the BL Mini's front seats into an impromptu delivery suite and supervised the birth of a baby girl. The mother was on her way to hospital when the car broke down in Felling, Tyne and Wear.

### Pet dog gave police a lead

A thief was caught after the police "arrested" his dog as they ran from the scene of a crime. Sheffield magistrates were told that Russell Machin sent his brother to get the dog back, knowing it would lead to his arrest, because he feared the animal would be put down.

Machin, aged 17, of Wordsworth Crescent, Sheffield, admitted three charges of theft and one of attempted theft. He was remanded on bail until June 13.

### Councillor on Thatcher charge

A Labour councillor accused of throwing an egg at the Prime Minister's car was remanded on unconditional bail for a week by Highbury magistrates yesterday. Marion Chester, aged 28, was arrested after the alleged incident in Melton Street, Camden, London on Saturday.

Miss Chester, a member of Camden Council, is said to have been among demonstrators when Mrs Thatcher renamed a train in honour of the late Airey Neave. She is charged with threatening behaviour.

### £11,069 award

Woman Police Constable Karen Peavor, aged 24, of the City of London police, was awarded £11,069 damages yesterday by a High Court judge, including £7,500 compensation for scars from injuries she received in a motor accident.

## Double first for drama awards

By Kenneth Gossling

There was a tie for first place yesterday in the radio section of the *Radio Times* drama awards.

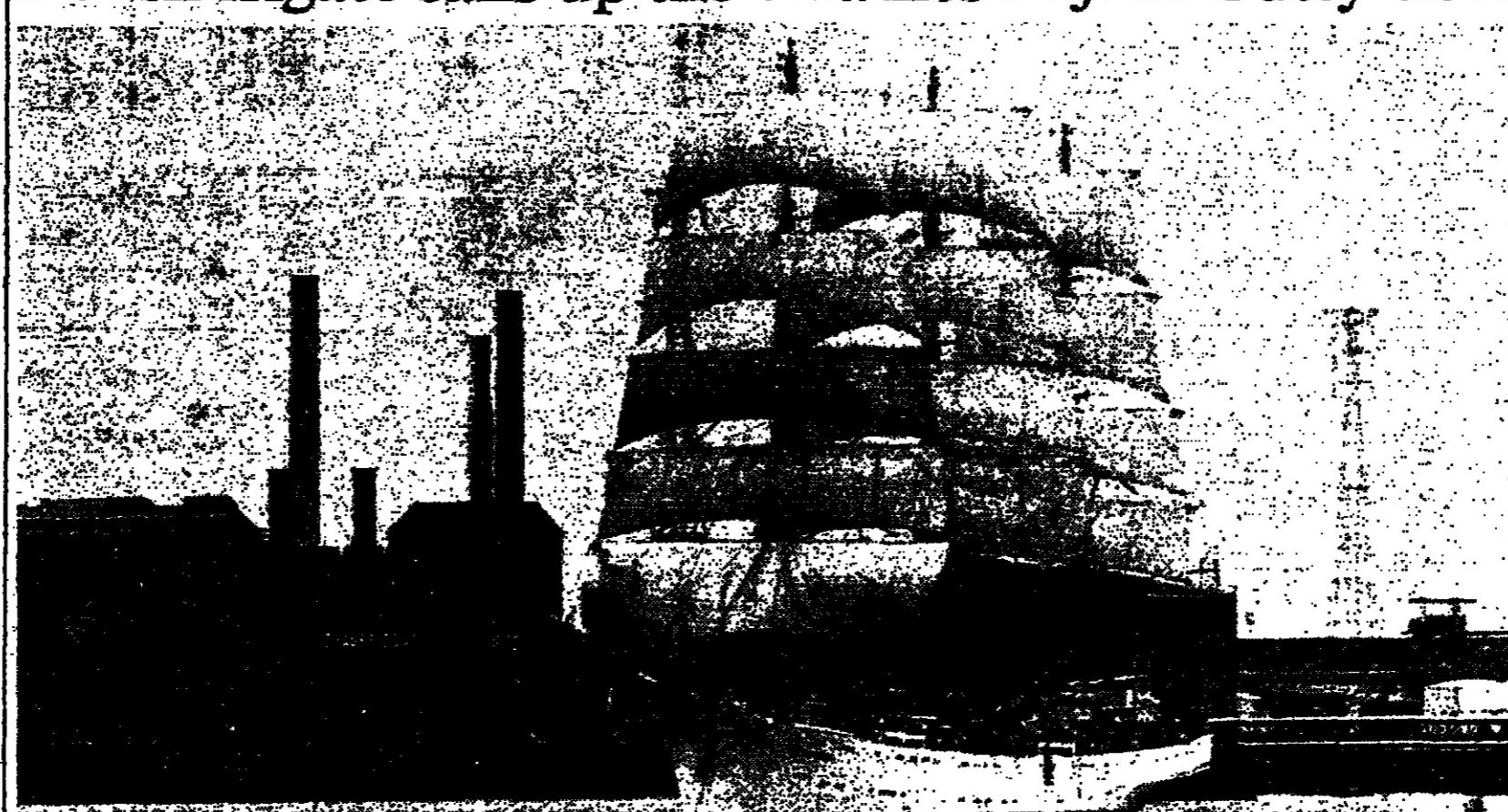
The judges chose a short list of five from the 600 entries and then decided to divide the £25,000 first prize between Stephen Dainton, for *Who Is Sylvia?* and Christopher Russell, author of *Swimmer*.

There was an outright television winner - Peter Gibbs, winner of the Prix Futur in Berlin last month, for *Benefit of the Doubt*. His prize was £25,000.

All the short-listed radio plays will be produced, as will the television winner. But up to 40 more of the radio entries are likely to be broadcast because of their high standard.

Presenting the awards, the Duchess of Gloucester said the

## Polish frigate sails up the Thames to join Cutty Sark



Almost fully rigged, the Polish training ship Dar Mlodziezy, a three-masted frigate, sailing through Long Reach, Purfleet, Essex, yesterday on her way to Greenwich. She will be moored for seven days near the Cutty Sark (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

### Two PCs accused of assault

From Our Correspondent, Birmingham

A newspaper printer was punched and kicked by two drunken police officers, our looking for fun, it was alleged at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday.

Police Constable David Smallwood, aged 21, and Police Constable Timothy Edwards, aged 22, who were formerly in police lodgings in Breedon Road, Stirchley, Birmingham, denied assaulting Mr David Campbell on June 17 last year but midway through the case PC Smallwood changed his plea to guilty.

Mr David Jones, for the

prosecution, said: "This story is the story of a nightmare which effectively came true for a perfectly respectable young man simply making his way home from work in the early hours of the morning."

Mr Campbell, now aged 23, of Fairfax Road, West Heath, Birmingham, was walking along Pershore Road, in Selly Park, Birmingham after his car broke down. A Vauxhall Viva containing the two policemen pulled up and they ordered him to approach the car.

Mr Jones said that Mr Campbell became frightened

### Kidnapped man blinded with soldering iron

The case of the Cambridge businessman who was kidnapped last week by an armed gang took a new twist yesterday when detectives revealed that Mr Patrick Miles was almost blinded by a soldering iron. Mr Miles, aged 48, can now see colours, but no images because delicate tissues have been burnt.

Specialists at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, hope to restore his vision.

Detective Superintendent George Sutherland, head of Cambridge CID, said: "This was a very serious attack and tortured, and drugged

his injuries were inflicted in a cruel and callous manner on a totally defenceless person".

Mr Miles, of Caxton End, Bourne, near Cambridge, a director of a company dealing in medical supplies, was kidnapped last Wednesday as he drove along the A45 towards Cambridge. Three men in a van forced his car to the side of the road. A sawn-off shotgun was pointed at him and he was made to lie in the van.

Mr Miles was driven to a barn, where he was bound, tortured, and drugged

## Van driver rescues 11 trapped in fire

A quick-thinking van driver rescued 11 people trapped in a blazing house early yesterday. He was passing the two-storey house in Beaufort Road, Birkenhead, Merseyside, where four adults and seven children were trapped in the bedroom above the burning ground floor.

Mr Cliff Stanton, the driver, of Hollies Road, Halewood, Merseyside, backed his van across the pavement, smashed through the fence at the front of the house, and drove up to the front wall of the building.

The occupants were able to jump from a window on to the roof of the van and scramble to safety.

One of the children, Robert Cartt, aged 13, fell behind the back of the van and the wall, injuring his face. He was taken to hospital with minor injuries and suffering from the effects of smoke.

Mr Stanton said: "I had passed the house when two women flagged me down. I looked back and saw children hanging out of a window."

"So I reversed back and over the fence for the children to drop on top of the wagon. Two other lasses helped me get the children out. I just acted on instinct. I saw the flames in the hallway and it was only then I realized the bedroom was the only way of escape."

Mr Stanton has been a driver with Morris for four years and was on his way to Stoke on Trent with 10 tons of baking flour.

Police and fire officials said he had acted bravely and saved lives.

### Ferry sold

The European Gateway, the Townsend Thoresen freight ferry that was salvaged after sinking last December near Felixstowe with the loss of six lives, is to be sold to a Greek company.

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# Pilkington's is Thomas Tilling

One of a series

Pilkington's is one of Britain's leading producers of wall and floor tiles, and another Pilkington company is the well-known Poole Pottery.

# Thomas Tilling

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The sum of our parts makes us strong

Builders' Merchanting. Construction Materials and Services. Electronic Equipment and Supplies. Energy Equipment. Health Care. Electrical Equipment Distribution. Insurance. Manufacturing Engineering. Furniture. Publishing. Textiles. Tiles and Pottery. Japan Trading.

ELECTION JUNE 83

## Alliance opens attack

## Tory retires on eve of selection

By Our Political Reporter

A former MP announced his retirement from politics yesterday, only hours before he was due to be considered for selection in the new constituency of Wantage, Oxfordshire.

Mr Thomas Benyon, who succeeded the late Mr Airey Neave as MP for Abingdon, admitted last night that the linking of his name with inquiries into alleged tax avoidance by the Rossminster group, of which he was a director for five years, had affected his decision.

He said yesterday: "The revenue investigation began four years ago and although no charges have ever been brought, it has been difficult to know how to rebut the inevitable cloud which developed over everyone involved."

## Holiday cash threat denied

If Labour came to power there would be no question of extending exchange controls to restrict the amount people could spend on holidays abroad, as has happened in France, party officials said yesterday.

## NHS spending pledge refused

Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, yesterday refused to give a commitment that another Conservative government would maintain the current levels of spending on the National Health Service.

Asked on TV-am whether he would give such a firm pledge, the minister replied: "I think that commitments of that kind are not worth the paper they are written on. You look at the record, and the record speaks for itself."

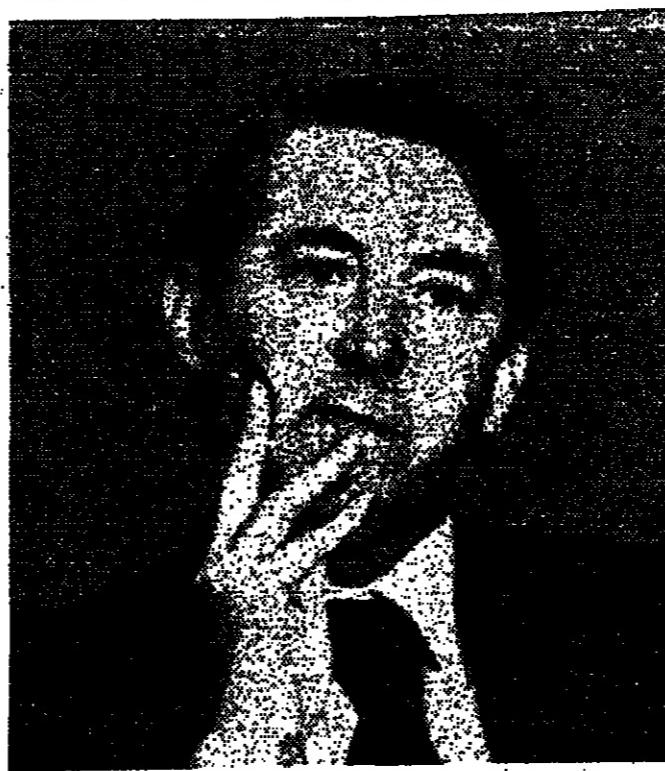
## Thatcher 'a dictator'

Mr Denis Healey said in Brighouse, West Yorkshire, last night: "Mrs Thatcher seems to have turned the Tory Party into her personal dictatorship. She is really a one-woman band. She boasted the other day that she does not need anything like consensus in her Cabinet."

## Tory waits for legal reports

Mr William Rees-Davies (below), for 30 years a Conservative MP expects to receive tomorrow the legal opinions and reports on which he will base a decision whether to contest in the courts the decision of the new constituency of Thanet, North, not to select him.

He is dissatisfied because some people were told that they could not enter after the selection meeting started on Sunday night because the chairman had ruled that everyone should have the opportunity of hearing all speeches, and some members of the Margate Constitutional Club were told they had no vote in that capacity.



Hands and allies: (left to right) Mr Roy Jenkins, the SDP leader, and Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, in London yesterday and Dr David Owen in Devonport Plymouth.

## Jenkins rejects accusation that Alliance criticizes only Labour

By Our Political Staff

Mr Roy Jenkins, the Social Democratic Party leader, rejected the accusation that the Liberal-SDP Alliance was concentrating on "Labour Party bashing" and taking a soft line with the Conservatives, when he and Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, appeared at the first of the party election press conference in London yesterday.

It was fair to point out The Extreme policies of the Labour Party, which he did not think could win the election, Mr Jenkins said.

"But we are pointing out equally strongly what the consequences would be of another four years of Mrs Thatcher," he said. "While it is inevitable in politics that one points out some of the faults of your opponents, the Alliance is concentrating on putting forward its own specific policies and our own programme for government."

The old politics has no solution. Our objective is to convince the British people that if the crisis which now faces us is to be turned, there must now be a decisive break with the past and the conduct of our national affairs must be put on a new footing."

No one could conceivably accuse the Alliance of not having policies on a wide range of issues now that the joint manifesto had been published.

The press conference was held at the National Liberal Club, familiar ground to Mr Steel, but an unusual setting for him and Mr Jenkins. Adopting the tone of an experienced former Minister, already named as Prime Minister-designate if the Alliance comes to power, Mr Jenkins said: "We are fighting this election to reverse a quarter century of national decline which has now culminated in the highest level of unemployment in our economic history."

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When this was reported to Mr Steel he commented that the day the Young Liberals said they agreed with him it would make the headlines.

"I do not take it very seriously," he said. When asked

if this meant that he was resigned to getting no support from the Young Liberals, he said: "I think we shall get some. But they are a bit confused."

The remark offended the Young Liberals, who have been sniping at Liberal leaders for many generations. Their publicity vice-chairman, Mr Mike Harskin, aged 19, said: "It is Mr Steel who is confused, if he believes that what is in the Alliance manifesto is actually what Liberals believe in."

Mr Jenkins and Mr Steel later launched their election campaign in Scotland with a walkabout in Blythswood Square, Glasgow, part of the Hillhead constituency where Mr Jenkins faces a tough fight (Michael Knappe writes from Glasgow).

The Alliance is to publish a special manifesto for Scotland tomorrow which will highlight issues of particular concern there.

First he said, they sought to break the hold of the two class-dominated parties over national life. "The rhetoric of class conflict fuels the endless, pointless battles between management and unions which have raged on as whole industries have disappeared," Mr Jenkins said.

Leading members of the Young Liberals organization yesterday preempted the Alliance press conference by attacking the joint manifesto as being incompatible with Liberal Party policy and stating:

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ELECTION JUNE 83

Labour manifesto ● Jobs priority ● Massive expansion ● Constituency profiles

## Defeatism must stop Foot says in 'new hope' proposals

Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, says in a foreword to the manifesto:

Here you can read Labour's plan to do the things crying out to be done in our country today. To get Britain back to work. To rebuild our shattered industries. To get rid of the ever-growing dole queues. To protect and enlarge our National Health Service and our other great social services. To help stop the nuclear arms race. You can see what Labour is determined to do, and how we shall set about it.

But at once the objection is raised: Can we afford it? Where will the money come from? Are we not just making promises which cannot be fulfilled?

The first short, sharp answer is that what Britain cannot afford is the present policy of accepting mass unemployment.

Mass unemployment on the scale Mrs Thatcher and her government have been prepared to tolerate is worse than we have ever known before and worse than any other industrial country has experienced — imposes a crushing burden on the whole community.

Of course it hits hardest the young denied work altogether, and their mothers and fathers thrown out of their jobs with little chance of getting another. But it also hits the whole country. Mass unemployment costs the country £15 billion, £16 billion, £17 billion a year, astronomic figures never conceived possible before, and they move higher still every month.

Mass unemployment is the main reason why most families in Britain, all but the very rich, are paying more in taxes today than they did four years ago.

Mass unemployment is the main reason why we are wasting our precious North Sea oil riches. Since 1979 Mrs Thatcher's government has had the benefit of £20 billion in tax revenues from the North Sea. It has all been swallowed.

The following is a partial text of the Labour Party's five-year programme:

The programme is for a full, five-year term of office. Clearly, we cannot do everything at once. The economy has been dangerously weakened by the Tories, and Britain is considerably poorer than when we last had in government. The world recession could hamper our plans for economic revival.

### Ending mass unemployment

Our approach is different. We will expand the economy, by providing a strong and measured increase in spending. Spending money creates jobs.

Our central aim will be to reduce unemployment to below a million within five years of taking office. It would be wrong to finance the initial boost to spending by increasing taxation.

Like any other expanding industrial enterprise, we shall borrow to finance our programme of investment.

There are also important savings to be made by cancelling the present government's massive expenditure programmes on Trident and on PWR nuclear reactors.

Our starting point in government will be to discuss and agree with the trade unions a national economic assessment, as described in our joint statement with the TUC. *Rebuilding Britain*. This will set out the output and how it could be shared. It will cover the allocation of resources, and the distribution of income between profits, earnings from employment, rents, social benefits and other incomes.

The assessment will also play an important role in Labour's plans for the redistribution of wealth and power in our society. Our aim is nothing less than to bring about "a fundamental and irreversible shift in the balance of power and wealth in favour of working people and their families".

by the huge, mounting cost of mass unemployment.

Our country, no civilised country, can afford the human waste, the industrial and economic waste, involved in these policies. We in the Labour Party reject them absolutely.

Just a week before Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Tory Chancellor, produced his last Budget to keep us in the rut, Peter Shore, Labour's Shadow Chancellor, produced his budget for expansion.

The cost he set out — an £11 billion expansion — would cover, as they were designed to cover, the items we have listed in the Emergency Programme, the promises we have tabulated. So little is it true that Labour has not counted the cost. No party in opposition has ever stated its intentions so clearly and comprehensively.

Then what happens? What happens after the first expansion is launched? In the manifesto we describe the conditions for success, the pace we can move forward, how that will depend on the response we can secure from all sections of the community, on the partnership we have established with the trade unions. Without that continuing partnership to rebuild our country, all else will fail. True enough; but Labour is the only party which has worked for this partnership and pledges it for the future.

And where will the money come from? Some of it will come from those oil revenues now pouring down the drain. Some of it will come from the billions we waste of the dole queues. Some of it will come from the billions now being allowed to be exported in investment abroad. Yes, and some of it will be borrowed. *Mrs Thatcher's dirty word*. But borrowing in that sense is

agreed development plans with the leading price-setting firms;

### Rebuilding our industry

#### Industry

Our aim is not just to save companies and factories from closing down. We intend to create new companies and new science-based industries, using new public enterprises to lead the way, and supported by the development of industrial democracy.

Return to public ownership the public assets and rights fisted off by the Tories, with compensation of no more than that received when the assets were denationalized. We will establish a significant public stake in electronics, pharmaceuticals, health equipment and building materials, and also in other important sectors, as required in the national interest.

We will establish a National Investment Bank to put new resources from private institutions and from the government, including North Sea oil revenues, on a large scale into our industrial priorities. The bank will attract and channel savings, by agreement, in a way that guarantees these savings and improves the quality of investment in the United Kingdom.

We expect the major clearing banks to cooperate with us fully on this reform, in the national interest. However, should they fail to do so, we shall stand ready to take one or more of them into public ownership. This will not in any way affect the integrity of customers' deposits.

By the end of our first five years, our aim is that no one will be out of work for more than a year without receiving an offer of a job or training place.

We will work through collective bargaining to reduce working time, and introduce more time off for study, longer holidays, earlier voluntary retirement with adequate pensions, with progress towards our

one-fifth of the market, following Britain's withdrawal from the EEC.

Give powers to a new Price Commission to investigate incomes, monitor price increases and order price freeze if needed.

These controls will be closely linked to our industrial planning, through

control of the city by one seat.

Even taking into account the lower turnout, the result was not encouraging. The party will need a positive swing to retain the South seat on June 9.

Mrs Betty Higgins, who was swiftly elected as leader of the council after her predecessor failed to win a seat, said: "I have been far too busy since being appointed leader of the city council to get involved in the general election campaign."

All this must comfort her Conservative opponents. Mrs Higgins is Labour's agent for the East seat.

Of the two seats, South is the most marginal.

Mr Michael Bird, aged 38, a local solicitor, who will be fighting East as SDP candidate for the Alliance, said: "The Ken Livingston school of the Labour Party has not bitten very deep around here. It is also astonishing how many people who are unemployed have some respect for Mrs Thatcher's style of government. They have just been brainwashed into thinking that not only is there no job for them, but no prospect of a job.

"We have not got visible catastrophe around us and Nottingham is not a place that

has demonstrated political volatility in the past. Frankly it is a bit boring which is why we want to shake it up."

If the recent local elections are any guide, the hopes of Mr Bird, and Mr Roy Foyner his Liberal counterpart in South are slim. The Alliance came bottom, in every ward but one and still has a weak, unstructured local campaign organisation.

The real battle remains

between Labour and Conserva-

tives, respectively Mr Martyn Sloman a National Coal Board official, and Mr Michael Knowles, a sales manager and leader of Kingston Borough Council in East; and Mr Ken Coates, a local university lecturer and long-standing left-wing campaigner, and Mr Martin Brandon-Bravo, a Nottingham councillor and managing director of a textiles firm, in South.

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Michael English, one of the retiring Labour MPs, declined to run for the newly marginal South seat, the party did not select a candidate until last Sunday. In East, where Mr Jack Dunnnett a Labour MP in Nottingham, since 1964 but better known in the city as "the

football man" for his chairmanship of Notts County and presidency of the Football League, was dumped, campaigning has been disrupted, causing him to be brainwashed into thinking that not only is there no job for them, but no prospect of a job.

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Full of hope: Mr Michael Foot and Mr Denis Healey launching the party's manifesto in London yesterday.

## Emergency programme of action promised

In the full text of its emergency programme the Labour Party says:

Within days of taking office, Labour will begin to implement an emergency programme of action, to bring about a complete change of direction for Britain.

Our priority will be to create jobs and give a new urgency to the struggle for peace. In many cases we will be able to act immediately. In others, which involve legislation, they will take longer to bring into effect.

But in all cases we shall act swiftly and with determination. We will:

● Launch a massive programme for expansion. We will:

Provide a major increase in public investment, including transport, housing and energy conservation.

Repeat Tory legislation on

industrial relations and make provisions for introducing industrial democracy.

Begin the return to public ownership of those public industries sold off by the Tories.

Start to create a fairer Britain, with decent social services.

Take steps to end discrimination in education and training.

Reverse Tory cuts in maternity rights.

Increase the maternity grant.

Encourage and assist local authorities to begin a massive programme of house-building

Ensure that the pound is competitive, and hold back prices through action on VAT, rents, rates and fares.

Introduce a crash programme of employment and training, with new job subsidies and allowances.

Provide more personal social services, such as meals on wheels and home helps, with an increase of at least 4 per cent a year in real terms.

Begin a major programme to

eliminate waste of energy. We will stop Sizewell and abandon the Tory PWR programme; and open urgent discussions with the unions and management in the coal industry, on a new plan for coal.

Prepare a five-year national plan, in consultation with unions and employers.

Begin to develop a strategy to

eliminate low pay.

● Introduce positive action

programmes to promote women's rights and opportunities, and appoint a cabinet minister to promote equality between the sexes. We will:

Strengthen the Equal Pay Act

and the Sex Discrimination Act.

Improve child care and other social services.

Take steps to end discrimination in education and training.

Reverse Tory cuts in maternity rights.

Increase the maternity grant.

Encourage and assist local

authorities to begin a massive

programme of house-building

and improvement through an immediate 50 per cent increase in their housing investment programmes. Priority will go to the urgent repair and replacement of run-down estates. We will freeze all rents for the first full year.

● Give a new priority to open government at local and national levels, and give local communities greater freedom to manage their own affairs. We will also introduce an early Bill to abolish the legislative powers of the House of Lords.

● In international policy, we will take new initiatives to promote peace and development. We will:

Cancel the Trident programme, refuse to deploy cruise missiles and begin discussions for the removal of nuclear bases from Britain, which is to be completed within the lifetime of the Labour government.

Ban arms sales to repressive regimes.

Increase aid to developing countries towards the UN target of 0.7 per cent.

Reestablish a separate Ministry of Overseas Development.

Take action to protect the status of refugees in Britain.

● We will also open immediate negotiations with our EEC partners, and introduce the necessary legislation, to prepare for Britain's withdrawal from the EEC.

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### Northern Ireland

Labour believes that Ireland should, by peaceful means based on the basis of consent, be united, and achieves this will be achieved by the introduction of socialist policies. We respect and support, however, the right of the Northern Ireland people to remain within the UK, although this does not mean that unionist leaders can have a veto on political development.

### Local government

Labour believes in active local democracy. We will therefore repeal the Tory legislation which allows the police to impose curfews on the street and at home free from the fear that crime generates.

We intend to protect the rights of individual citizens, while providing the police with powers to do their job effectively, while not infringing the civil rights of individual suspects. We aim to create elected police authorities in all parts of the country, including London, with statutory responsibility for the determination of police powers within their areas.

### The media

For the press, we will encourage diversity by ensuring that all major wholers accept any lawful

code of practice.

Labour believes in effective defence through collective security but respects the principle of nuclear weapons. Britain and her allies should have sufficient military strength to discourage external aggression and to defend themselves should they be attacked. Labour's commitment is to establish a non-nuclear defence policy for this country.



Friction between church and state

## Polish youth dies after arrest

From Roger Boyes  
Warsaw

The son of a Polish church aid worker died at the weekend, two days after being detained by police who, on their admission, used force to take him to a militia station.

The incident comes after a mysterious break-in at a special aid centre run by the Church for marital law detainees when five people, including two women, were assaulted by men believed to be plainclothes policemen.

The attack has aggravated relations between church and state and Cardinal Józef Glemp, the Polish Primate, later strongly asserted the church's right to "help the victims of martial law".

The latest incident has served to heighten the fears of lay Catholics who work at St Martin's Church on the Primate's council for the assistance of political prisoners. Many of these workers and their supporters believe that the security services are launching an all-out attack on church workers and priests who are closely associated with Solidarity.

Apart from the St Martin's break-in, a Jesuit, Father Stefan Dzierżak, has been arrested for trying to gather funds for those jailed after May Day demonstrations, and Father Henryk Jankowski, the Gdansk shipyard priest and friend of Mr Lech Wałęsa, the former Solidarity leader, has been sharply criticized in the press.

The police have been reasonably candid about the detention, perhaps fearing that it could blow up into a new source of friction between church and state before the arrival of the Pope next month.

## Njonjo protests his loyalty to President Moi

From Charles Harrison  
Nairobi

Mr Charles Njonjo, the Kenyan Minister for Constitutional Affairs, who returned from Europe at the weekend, issued a statement yesterday declaring his loyalty to President Moi.

He was medically examined, an ambulance was called and force again had to be used en route to the first aid centre because, the police say, Mr



Rome visit: Cardinal Glemp, the Polish Primate, arriving for a four-day stay to settle arrangements for the Pope's visit to his native Poland next month.

According to the police version relayed by Mr Witold Zawadzki, a militia headquarters spokesman, Mr Grzegorz Przymek, aged 19, who had just finished his school-leaving examinations, was picked up by police outside the Krokodil wine bar on Thursday shortly before 6pm. They had to use force – unspecified – to persuade him to enter the nearby militia station behind Warsaw Cathedral.

He was medically examined, an ambulance was called and force again had to be used en route to the first aid centre because, the police say, Mr

Przymek was being aggressive. The first aid centre said that preparations for the papal visit should be taken to hospital more easily. Cardinal Glemp travelled to Rome yesterday to see how he could help the Pope about liturgical matters relating to the visit.

The Pope, whose appeal for an amnesty was clearly rejected by the Government two weeks ago, has to draft sermons that will spell out his displeasure at certain government actions without compromising the essentially religious nature of his visit and without souring church-state relations any further. The Primate obviously has to be involved in this process.

Friends of the family say that he was a strong boy and gave no sign of illness before he was arrested. Another leading Polish poet and former member of the KOR dissident group, Mr Jerzy Ficowski, is trying to organize a collection to pay for the funeral.

**Waistcoat, watch chain and bowler**

Mr Charles Njonjo, the son of a Kikuyu chief, was educated at Fort Hare University, South Africa, studied law at Gray's Inn, and became Kenya's Attorney-General after independence, Charles Harrison writes.

As Attorney-General, he was the Government's legal adviser and a Cabinet member. In 1980, aged 60, he retired

Kenyan was being groomed for the presidency by an unnamed foreign power, as a witch-hunt to carry out any necessary investigation to unearth whoever this person is that foreign powers are trying to impose in us", he said.

Mr Njonjo has been a central figure in Kenyan politics for many years. He was Attorney-General until 1980.

An unprecedented situation has developed here in the past week, with ministers, politicians and local organizations condemning the unnamed "traitor" and his backers, and calling for them to be named.

The governing council of the ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu) has been summoned for tomorrow by President Moi to deal with the crisis.

and entered Parliament in a by-election, and was then appointed a minister by President Moi.

He is known for his forthright statements condemning inefficiency, socialism and lawlessness, and for his impeccable appearance; he wears a waistcoat with a gold watch chain and at times a bowler hat, a rarity in Kenya.

His wife is the daughter of a British missionary, and they have three children.

He has always been regarded as a powerful political figure, both under President Kenyatta and under President Moi, whose succession to the presidency in 1978 he strongly supported against suggestions that a second Kikuyu should follow Kenyatta.

**It's got to be coal if you wish to remain competitive in both national and international markets."**

Herman Scopes, Director  
ICI Petrochemicals and Plastics Division

"Coal is an efficient and economic solution to rising energy costs."

Jim Bisset, Director  
The Whitecroft Group

## Fog clears for jackpot car fines in Athens

From Marie Mediana  
Athens

Three million Athenians face stiff traffic restrictions this week combined with higher penalties for traffic violations, including a £1,000 jackpot fine for driving in the city's centre on the wrong day of the week.

It was in the hope of dispersing the "nefes", the resident cloud of smog, that the capital's 300,000 private car owners were ordered to keep out of the city's central roads on alternative weekdays.

Cars with licence numbers ending in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are out one day between 6.30am and 4pm, the others the next day. All private cars are unrestricted at weekends.

The public transport system of Athens is not the best in Europe (despite the recent hiring of a score of double-deckers from British Leyland) so most motorists prefer to drive to work, leaving their vehicles anywhere convenient since the shortage of parking space is acute.

What has compounded this chaotic situation recently is that bus crews and taxi drivers, each for different reasons, staged a series of wildcat strikes. Another taxi strike is due this week, while the bus dispute has been taken to the courts.

All this, plus the late Orthodox Easter this year, has induced the Government to lift the ban for three weeks letting all cars in every day. The results were disastrous. During the prolonged Easter holiday 50 persons were killed in car accidents (compared to last year's 29) and 844 were injured – one of the highest traffic accident ratios per population in the world.

Mr Akiis Tsahatzopoulos,

the Minister of Public Works, said bad driving was the cause of most accidents, especially overtaking and speeding. Poor road conditions accounted for a small percentage.

When the ban was reimposed on Monday with it went drastically higher fines for traffic offences. Courts were empowered to charge a fine of between £50 and £1,000 for violating the city's inner ring.

It is true that Athens was unusually calm and free of illegally parked cars yesterday, as the draconian legislation went into force. What is more, a brisk northern breeze swept away the yellowish-brown cloud of pollutants that had started it all.

"Coal-fired fluidised bed combustion provides a simple and cost saving solution to heavy fuel oil prices."

John Denton, Works Director  
The Ketton Portland Cement Co. Ltd.

## Prosecutor questions dealer over Hitler forgeries

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

As journalists continued their sit-in at the Hamburg headquarters of *Stern* in protest against the appointment of two new editors, Herr Konrad Kujau, the Stuttgart dealer in Nazi memorabilia who handed over the forged Hitler diaries to a *Stern* reporter, was questioned yesterday by the state prosecutor's office in Hamburg.

Herr Kujau was taken there under police escort on Sunday, after surrendering to the West German border guards in Bavaria on Saturday. A spokesman for the prosecutor's office said yesterday that he would remain in custody and had not applied for bail.

*Stern* has brought a lawsuit against Herr Gerd Heidenmann, the reporter it dismissed after the diaries he bought from Herr Kujau, allegedly for DM9m (£2.5m), turned out to be forgeries. Under German law, the public prosecutor's office is obliged to intervene in civil cases to determine whether any criminal actions are involved and to investigate the grounds for a possible criminal charge.

Meanwhile, the staff at *Stern*, who demanded the resignations over the weekend of Herr Heinrich Nannen, the publisher and present editor-in-chief, and Herr Gerd Schulte-Hille, chairman of the publishing company Gruner und Jahr, have demanded a meeting with Herr Reinhard Mohn, head of the Bertelsmann chain of companies which has a majority holding in Gruner and Jahr.

The various sections of the magazine held meetings yesterday to see how peace could be restored in the embittered atmosphere at *Stern*. Today they have called for a general meeting of all the employees.

Their occupation is more symbolic than any forcible takeover of the building. The journalists are working normally to produce the next edition of *Stern*, which goes on sale on Thursday.

A number of German newspapers have criticized the message of support sent to the journalists on Sunday by Herr Hans-Joachim Vogel, the leader of the Social Democratic opposition party. The conservative press asked why he did not voice similar concern when *Stern* started publishing the Hitler diaries.

● AMSTERDAM: Controversy over the purported Hitler Diaries and other cases of cheque-book journalism were jeopardizing the credibility and freedom of the media. Mr Peter Göttinger, Director of the International Press Institute, said yesterday, Reuter reports.

Speaking at the annual assembly of the institute, which represents media organizations in 44 countries, he said: "An increase in so-called cheque-book journalism... as well as intrusions into the privacy of individuals have brought about a reaction from both the public and governments."

## Chinese air security to be tightened

From David Bonavia  
Peking

Mr Shen Tu, director of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, said here yesterday that the crews of the national airline had orders to resist hijackers "if the safety of the passengers was assured".

Mr Shen faced a barrage of hostile questions from foreign correspondents, one of whom asked him if he planned to resign following the recent hijacking of a Chinese Trident to South Korea. Mr Shen declined to comment.

In answer to another question about the dangers of resisting hijackers, Mr Shen said that not to do so would encourage criminals to hijack aircraft.

On May 3 this year six Chinese citizens, including a woman, hijacked the Trident on

Crash airline let deranged pilot fly

Tokyo (AFP) – An advisory panel here yesterday blamed the crash of Japan Air Lines DC8 in February, 1982, on the mentally deranged pilot and the airline's failure to prevent him from entering the cockpit.

The crash, near Haneda airport killed 24 passengers and injured more than 100 others.

The pilot was later found to be suffering from schizophrenia.

In its final report, submitted to the Transport Minister yesterday, the panel said the pilot, aged 37, suffered mental delusions seconds before the crash and suddenly applied reverse thrust on two of the engines, forcing the aircraft with

166 passengers to undershoot the runway.

Transport Ministry officials quoted the report as also saying that airline officials and doctors overlooked the abnormal mental condition of the pilot and let him continue flying. The pilot was sent to a mental hospital for treatment last September.

# OIL OR COAL? TALK TO THE CONVERTED.

In any discussion on the choice of fuel there's one fact that emerges head and shoulders above the rest:

Coal is a considerably cheaper fuel than either oil or gas.

### THE CHANGING FACE OF COAL

There have been some impressive advances in boiler technology, combustion techniques and methods of coal and ash handling.

It's now possible to operate in excess of 80% thermal efficiency. Equally surprising is that in modern installations coal and ash are seldom seen and rarely touched by hand.

### COAL OUR ENERGY LIFELINE

British Industry needs a modern, reliable and economical fuel to replace those that will dwindle in supply.

Coal is that energy lifeline.

We are fortunate enough in Britain to have the resources to supply industry with coal for the next 300 years.

### THE 25% GOVERNMENT GRANT SCHEME NOW EXTENDED TO 31st DECEMBER 1983

This scheme can provide up to 25% of the total project cost of making the change to coal.

All companies in the private manufacturing and most service industries are eligible, providing that oil and/or gas has been used to meet at least 75% of the process steam or heating requirements over the previous year.

### HELP FROM ALL QUARTERS

Further beneficial funding is now available through the EEC. This includes preferential loans at interest rates approximately 3% below the

broad commercial rate and a further 3% rebate on interest charges over the first five years of the loan. And the NCB is willing to enter into favourable medium and long-term supply arrangements with individual customers.

In addition there is a nationwide network of coal distributors who are strategically situated to give advice and provide an efficient delivery service to industry.

It is within the power of coal to make British industry more efficient, more cost-effective, more competitive in world markets.

For further information on the grant and loan schemes please write to one of the addresses in the coupon on the right.

Funds are limited so an early application is advisable.

Department of Industry Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH (or any regional DIO office).

Or National Coal Board, Technical Service, Marketing Department, Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7AE.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

**NCB**  
National Coal Board. The fuel with a future.

# Turkey's first party since coup founded with tacit military approval

Ankara (Reuter) - Turkey's first political party since the military coup in 1980 was founded yesterday.

The Nationalist Democracy Party was registered at the Interior Ministry under the leadership of retired General Turgut Sunalp.

A ban on all political activities in Turkey was lifted by the Military authorities three weeks ago, paving the way for a general election on November 6.

The new party's programme said that it would follow the principles of Ataturk, founder of the Turkish republic. It is expected to follow a moderate, right-wing line, filling the gap left by the Justice Party, one of the two main parties before the 1980 coup.

The law lifting the ban on political activities, published on April 24, bars from political activity for a decade senior executives of political parties disbanded after the military takeover.

Some former members of the Justice Party were named as founders of the Nationalist Democracy Party, and are expected to draw some of the old party's support towards the new one.

Among the list of 41 founder members handed to the Interior Ministry were Mr Ali Bozer, former Minister of Customs and Monopoly, and Mr Rıfat Bayazıt, former Justice Minister who resigned last Friday from the military-appointed Cabinet.

Political observers said that their resignations indicated that the party had the approval of the ruling five-man National Security Council, which is vetting all applications.

Other prospective parties are expected to submit registration documents this week.

• New party line-up: General Sunalp, a former ambassador in Ottawa, was entrusted with the organization of the Nationalist Democracy Party after Mr Bulent Ulusu, the Prime Minister, who had been groomed for the task, announced last month that his present functions barred him from leading a party, Rasit Gurdick writes.

General Ulusu's reticence was attributed by observers to the apparent reluctance of Mr Suleiman Demirel, the former Prime Minister and leader of the defunct Justice Party, to throw his still considerable political weight behind the new party.

Mr Ulusu, it is thought, is being held in reserve to bolster the electoral prospects of the party. He showed his good will by allowing the two ministers to resign and join General Sunalp's party. The majority of its 30 founding members are former generals, former senior bureaucrats, conservative writers and some former conservative deputies.

The main rival for conservative votes is expected to emerge soon under the name of Grand Turkey Party, a well-known slogan used by Mr Demirel.

The organizer of this party, Mr Huseyin Cindoruk, is known to be a close associate of Mr Demirel, and once headed its local party apparatus in Istanbul.

Earlier this month retired General Ali Fethi Esener was recruited to the party, amid much publicity, apparently to make it more acceptable to the military rulers, who now seem resigned to the inevitability of a split in the conservative camp.

General Esener was granted an audience with President Evren last week (following one with General Sunalp), after which he began acting as party leader, a situation which other leading members felt obliged to tolerate.

Yet a third force in the conservative camp is Mr Turgut Ozal, the former Deputy prime minister under Mr Ulusu, and the architect of Turkey's economic stabilization programme.

He has so far snubbed the efforts of the two main contenders to recruit him, announcing his determination to found a party of his own. Although he is said to be hoping to attract the support of the Islamic fundamentalist voters, his strictly Western-oriented liberal economic philosophy had not found much favour with them.



## ETA threatens two Basque leaders

From Richard Wigg, Madrid  
a press conference in south-west France last week.

• Jailings upheld: Spain's supreme court upheld prison sentences of 24, 15 and 12 years on three Civil Guards found guilty of homicide in the deaths of three Spanish youths two years ago, AFP reports.

The youths, mistaken for ETA suspects, were arrested in Almeria. Their bodies were later found in a Civil Guard vehicle which had been set on fire after first being riddled with bullets. The accused claimed the three had attempted to escape.

One of the Basque leaders condemned to death by the Franco regime at the 1970 Burgos trial has now been threatened with death by the hardline politico-military wing of the Basque separatist organization ETA.

Senior Juan Maria Bandres, leader of the Basque Left Party and a member of the Madrid Parliament, was also threatened by ETA for his collaboration in the programme.

The threats were made by ETA's politico-military wing at

"desperation and isolation" of hard core ETA groups.

Senior Bandres and Senior Onaindia, who is also secretary-general of the Basque Left Party, both said yesterday that the threats would have no effect.

They said that repentant ETA men were always asked first if they wished to be pardoned by the Spanish Interior Ministry before they were freed from jail or allowed to return from exile without having legal consequences.

Senior Bandres said yesterday that the threats only showed the

## Moscow all smiles for Dos Santos

President José Eduardo Dos Santos of Angola, left, being greeted on arrival in Moscow yesterday by Mr Andrei Grusky, the Soviet Foreign Minister, accompanied by Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Defence Minister, and Mr Boris Ponomarev, a Communist Party Secretary.

His talks with Soviet leaders were expected to centre on the issue of independence for Namibia and on economic aid, Reuters reports.

President Dos Santos is the first leader from black Africa to have talks with the Soviet leadership since the death of President Brezhnev last November. The Soviet Union has rejected South African and United States demands for linking Namibian independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Tass reported later that Mr Dos Santos met Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, in the Kremlin for a first round of talks.

In Bonn, the five-nation contact group trying to negotiate Namibia's independence from South Africa held a "regular working session" yesterday, the West German Foreign Ministry said.

## Tasmania pushes ahead with wilderness dam

From Our Correspondent, Melbourne

The Tasmanian Government is trying to get so far ahead with work on the Gordon-below-Franklin hydro-electric dam in the south-west wilderness area as to present the Federal Government with a fait accompli.

Last month it had been suggested that the Federal Government might take more legal action, in the form of a interim injunction to stop the work on the dam, rather than wait for the High Court case, likely to start at the end of this month, because of concern over possible damage to the environment.

It is believed that Canberra decided against seeking such an injunction for fear of jeopardizing the High Court action, despite fears that by the time the hearing is over damage to the area, listed by the World Heritage Commission as one of the last temperate wilderness areas in the world, might be irreparable.

The Hydro-Electric Commission recently stepped up work on roads and buildings in the dam area. Large areas of topsoil and Huon pines, some two thousand years old, have been removed.

## USSR: Vasyly Sichko

By Caroline Moorehead

Vasyly Sichko, a Helsinki monitor, is being held in prison in Cherkassy charged with possessing hashish. It is only one in a series of imprisonments suffered by himself and other members of his family, many of whom are part of the dissident Soviet movement.

Vasyly Sichko, now aged 24, was sent down from Kiev University after his father Petro had refused to give information about his friends to the KGB.

His first arrest came in July 1978, after a friend's funeral, at which he expressed suspicions about the circumstances that had caused his death. That earned him three years in a corrective labour colony for

## Cambodia peace idea surprises Canberra

From Tony Dubois in Melbourne

The suggestion by Mr Lionel Bowen, the Deputy Prime Minister and acting Foreign Minister, that Australian and Japanese troops might provide a peacekeeping force in Cambodia, has taken the federal Cabinet by surprise.

The proposal had not been considered by the Cabinet or Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, who is out of the country. Cabinet members were surprised when told of Mr Bowen's proposal, made on Sunday.

The opposition yesterday accused Mr Bowen of "shouting from the hip". Mr Michael MacKellar, the opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, accused Mr Bowen of bungling at delicate international issue.

Mr Andrew Peacock, the leader of the opposition, said Mr Bowen had shown a total lack of interest in the internal conventions of government. It would seem, he said, that the statement was made without the knowledge of the Prime Minister or the Foreign Minister.

Mr Bowen, speaking at a Bathurst, New South Wales, said that a political settlement could be brought about in Cambodia ensuring the disarmament of the main forces of the country.

"It is important for Australia to play the role with the Japanese, perhaps on the basis of a peacekeeping force, to ensure that this happens", he said.

Foreign affairs officials said that as far as they were aware, there had been no consideration of such a course involving Japan and Australia and it had not been included in any long-term strategy for bringing peace to Cambodia.

The full text of Mr Bowen's statement has been to Mr Hayden who is on his way to Hong Kong from Europe.

Yesterday, Mr Bowen insisted that his proposal would be well received by the rest of the Government. However, senior government sources said that it was the first that they had heard of the idea.

• PARIS: Cambodian circles here close to the non-communist resistance forces of Mr Son Sann yesterday dismissed Mr Bowen's plan as "unrealistic". AFP reports.

They called the idea good in theory, but said it would be rejected outright both by the Khmer Rouge faction of the resistance and Vietnam.

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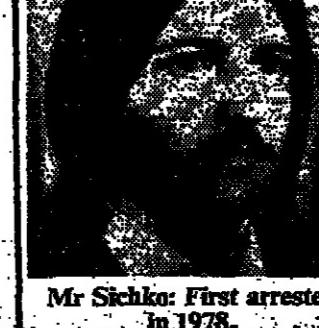
Chayle 1250

## Prisoners of conscience

"anti-Soviet slander". He was not allowed to appeal. His mother, who had travelled 400 miles to see him, was refused permission for a prison visit.

As his sentence expired, Vasyly Sichko was arrested. He denied all knowledge of the package of hashish that was allegedly found on him, and asked for it to be tested for his finger prints. This was refused. Witnesses at his trial were prison officers.

His father, who has already served 13 years for his dissent views, has now been re-arrested, and his younger brother, Vladimir, is serving three years in the labour colony of Volynash for renouncing Soviet citizenship and refusing to report for military service.



Mr Sichko: First arrested in 1978.

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## SPECTRUM

JUNE X 83 The Labour Party faces a dilemma. A recent poll suggested that Denis Healey would be more likely to take the party to victory than his leader.

Nicholas Wapshott examines the problems

# Putting new life in the old campaigner

Ten days ago, on the weekend of the Chequers election summit conference, *Panorama* was preparing a full-scale appraisal of how ready was the Labour Party for a June election. Central to the programme was a long interview with Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader who, according to the programme's exclusive MORI poll, was much less likely to take his party to victory than his deputy, Denis Healey.

The poll was given to the press and made front page news in the Monday morning papers. The Labour Party top brass was incensed and complaints were made to Alasdair Milne, the BBC's director-general, about the commissioning of the poll - an embarrassment compounded by the fact that Labour depends itself upon MORI for its private polling.

It was one more sign of how sensitive Labour is about the prospect of Michael Foot leading the party to victory on June 9. The facts of the poll spoke for themselves and only confirmed what most party and trade union leaders knew: that Foot's poor showing in the polls made a Labour Government less likely. Their dilemma was this: although Foot had allowed the thought of bowing out in favour of Denis Healey to cross his mind and was planning to consider it seriously once the manifesto had been agreed, the election had come too soon.

In any case, it was pointed out that Healey's poor image among left-wing constituency parties might cause a less than wholehearted effort by many party workers. The commonly held view was that the campaign should attempt to smarten and improve Foot's image as quickly as possible, minimize the chance of his making a gaffe in public and promote Healey into the forefront of the campaign whenever possible.

The Labour Party differs noticeably from the Tories when it comes to campaign organization. Whereas Mrs Thatcher can happily ignore the National Union, recruit her own aides and make her own decisions - taking with them the ultimate responsibility should the campaign fail - Labour's efforts are slowed by the demands of internal democracy. The Labour election team is more dispersed, less pliable than that of the Tories. Those that surround the Labour leader are therefore less important than their Tory counterparts.

The main responsibility for preventing Foot from eating bananas, then throwing the skins in front of himself, falls to Sir Tom McCaffrey, formerly Jim Callaghan's principal aide. He is a soft-spoken Scot who made his reputation as the head of the Home Office press office, particularly in explaining the complexities of Ulster policy.

He sees his role as principally "to make Michael as comfortable as possible. When people ask me whether my title is chief of staff, I tell them, no, it is a cross between friend, aide and valet". It is the third function which has been the most criticized. Foot, with his donkey jacket, his shuffling walk and distracted look, has attracted the nickname of Worzel Gummidge from *Private Eye* - a label which has caused more distress than

the perpetrators probably realize inside his Victorian home close to the Heath in Hampstead.

There have been recent conspicuous attempts to smarten up. A new suit caused a stir. The replacement spectacles, making redundant the pair which made him look like a welder, were commented upon, not least for the price. (In fact the total bill reflected the cost of four pairs, three for Michael and one for his wife, Jill Craigie.) Foot's appearance is now standing joke - and one which will certainly be exploited by the press during the campaign unless McCaffrey keeps a close watch.

During his tours, by train, car, plane and, sometimes, hired private jet, Foot will be accompanied by two "minders", McCaffrey and Bryan Davies, the secretary of the Parliamentary Labour Party. Both will be on their guard against the sort of slip-ups that could distract attention from the thrust of Labour's programme.

Labour's private polling has filled their headquarters in Walworth Road with unlikely optimism. They record that the electorate consider that Labour have the best policies.

**T**he job of structuring the delivery of the Labour message into a coherent campaign strategy is a more difficult task not least because Foot finds delivering written speeches tiresome, awkward and unnatural. His rambling, declamatory style which the Labour faithful so enjoy - he has been speaking in halls filled to overflowing in recent weeks - is difficult to harness. However, the written speech-cum-press statement is a key element of an effective campaign and one mastered by Harold Wilson, who would start each campaign speech with a new point for newspaper and television consumption, then continue with the body of a speech to last the campaign. The alternative which Foot offers, each speech different, each impromptu, relies upon energetic reporters with good shorthand, and camera crews willing to wait all night for a quotable quote. The Foot method defies news management.

The main brunt of Foot's wayward speaking habits falls on his principal wordsmith, Dick Clements, the former *Daily Herald* journalist who succeeded Foot as Editor of *Tribune*, then stayed for 21 years. He is a loyal Foot man of uncompromising traditional left beliefs, but his influence upon Foot is less than his proximity to him might suggest.

Another key character in Foot's immediate entourage is Henry Neuburger, who used to be a senior economic adviser to Geoffrey Howe at the Treasury and was guardian of the famous "Treasury model", by which proposed changes of economic policy can be tested for likely effects. Since he left the Treasury in 1981, amid some Tory blunders, he has been Foot's main researcher on economic matters, sharing his findings with Peter Shore, Labour's economic spokesman.

Foot is also ill-suited to the disciplines of television interviews. He has a tendency to wander from the



point to gaze out of the set and to let little mannerisms, like twitching his foot, distract from what he is saying. One senior television interviewer described him as "an unguided missile. He's impossible to interview. He doesn't answer the question, he just gets louder". Recently a BBC journalist told Foot literally to pull his socks up before the cameras moved on to him. McCaffrey, who accompanies Foot to all broadcast interviews, seems incapable of curbing his charming, but eccentric, lack of television common sense.

This is not through the lack of effort by another important Foot adviser, his wife, Jill Craigie, in trying to groom him in the ways of the camera. (She is a film director and journalist.) "I tell him to answer the question briefly and not to talk over the interviewer. I think he is improving," she said. It is Jill Craigie that many in the Party credit - some would say blame - for persuading Foot to stand as leader, then to carry on. The truth is less scheming. When their house in Pilgrim's Lane was inundated with telegrams and petitions from trade unionists and party workers begging him to stand, she merely said that such an appeal would be hard to refuse. He heartily agreed with her. His later remark, that "my wife wouldn't forgive me" if he did not stand, was intended as a joke. Many, wrongly, jumped to the conclusion that he was being hempecked.

As long as the committee remained large, many of the important decisions were instigated by a more streamlined steering committee of about a dozen members, among them Denis Healey, Roy Hattersley, Peter Shore, Neil Kinnock and David Basnett, the leader of the General and Municipal Workers' Union and the prime mover of Trade Unions for a Labour Victory, which has involved all the major unions except the miners in mobilizing their members to work for Labour in the key marginals. Basnett, a keen rose gardener who lives in Leatherhead, has little time for the left, mainly because he believes their divisive campaign inside the party has left it electorally vulnerable to the Tories and their promised anti-union legislation.

Keen Labour-watchers will also be looking closely for the whereabouts of John Golding, the MP for Newcastle-under-Lyme, who has become known as "the hammer of the Trots". He succeeded Tony Benn as chairman of the influential Home Policy Committee and started a most efficient assault upon the inroads the left had made. He tackled Militant, burying it in time for the general election, and opposed Peter Tatchell's candidacy in Bermondsey. His proud boast is that

of campaigning and media methods - as was Harold Wilson - the party machinery remains in the background. When, as with Foot, the leader looks like an electoral liability, the ingredients of the Labour coalition come to the fore. So it is this time.

The main instrument of this fraternal fixing is the campaign committee, a large forum made up of representatives of members of the Shadow Cabinet, the National Executive Committee and the trade unions. This will meet at eight each morning, an hour before the daily televised press conference at the transport union's HQ in Smith Square at nine. Until now, the committee has been a large, cumbersome body, of little use in the heat of an election campaign. By the time the campaign is in earnest, many members of the committee will be scattered across the country unable to attend, leaving a more sharp, decisive body to dictate the main tactics of the Labour campaign.

The implication is that, although Foot is leader, Healey is the most important presence in the party. As the trade unions have come to see him as an underemployed electoral asset and gradually rehabilitated him from the role of bogey-man and scapegoat for his persistence with incomes policy when Chancellor, they have recently bolstered his position in the party. Whereas, six months ago, he was visibly depressed, Healey is now cheerful and bouncy.

It is likely that Healey, who has a close and warm friendship with Foot, will be encouraged as never before to help his leader out with the campaign. The deputy leader will never have been called upon to deputize so much, almost presenting Foot and Healey as a double-pillar leadership. While Foot is out campaigning around the country, Healey will be left in charge of the key morning press conferences, presenting a competent, skillful, scathing assault upon the Government.

Healey needs little assistance. His television manner is natural and professional. The organization of his speeches and press releases runs

without effort. He could easily dispense with the services of his aide, Richard Heller, the quiet novelist-mannequin, formerly a civil servant, who shares Healey's sense of fun. (He once applied to Benn, who was claiming a moral right to the title of deputy leader, for a salary as the deputy leader's research assistant.)

Healey will be an essential third of the key triumvirate of leader, deputy leader and the party secretary, Jim Mortimer, who will be in almost constant three-way consultation about the campaign. Upon them will fall the efforts and suggestions of the rest of the party when the campaign committee is not meeting.

Mortimer, who has impressed most sections of the party by his quiet efficiency in the HQ in Walworth Road, takes his constitutional duties most seriously. The Labour Party is a quid pro quo point out, is a democratic institution with a set procedure which must be followed. "I hope that this will not make for inefficiency in decision-making", he said. "I must always remember my responsibilities to the NEC and the need for democratic control."

The advice will stream in to this triumvirate from senior members of the party like Eric Heffer and Sam McCluskie, who have a right to be heard. Michael Foot will take extra advice from old friends like John Silkin - he and his wife Rosamund go to Glyndebourne each summer with the Fools - and new protégés like Neil Kinnock, whom he considers an ultimate heir. They will take advice from the party machine, especially the resources of Geoff Bush and his research department; Nick Grant, the head of publicity, and freelance hands like Peter Kellner, the *New Statesman*'s political editor, who advises on opinion polls, and John Wright, an advertising agent, the party's most recent acquisition.

Through all this, Foot believes that Labour can win outright. He has backed his belief by taking a bet from Prince Charles that there will be a clear result. The Prince of Wales has put up a bottle of claret that there will be a hung Parliament.

**T**he heads behind Foot

**C**onsidering the propensity to bungle that has surrounded Foot since he was leader, it is as well for Labour that the party constitution demands a more broadly led campaign. No Labour leader could ignore the party machine as Margaret Thatcher can do. The history of the party, as the parliamentary arm of the wider labour and trade union movement, means that the leader is only one part of a wider, concerted effort - however much the media would prefer it to be centred on a single character.

When the leader is an obvious electoral asset with an instinctive grasp

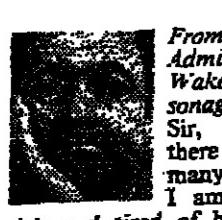
of the party's strengths, it is as well for Labour that the party constitution demands a more broadly led campaign. No Labour leader could ignore the party machine as Margaret Thatcher can do. The history of the party, as the parliamentary arm of the wider labour and trade union movement, means that the leader is only one part of a wider, concerted effort - however much the media would prefer it to be centred on a single character.

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**Sir Tom McCaffrey:** Guarding Foot against banana skins  
**Dick Clements:** Foot's chief wordsmith - not an easy task  
**Jill Craigie:** Wife, confidante and adviser on his TV image  
**Jim Mortimer:** Essential part of the key triumvirate  
**Denis Healey:** A trusted deputy who will share the limelight  
**John Golding:** Unseen, older and squarer out of sight  
**David Basnett:** Bringing the trade unions into the fray

**The heads behind Foot**

## Cut and run? Well, the origin is, er, clear-cut



From Rear Admiral Sir Wakefield Parsonage  
Sir, I expect there are as many people as I am who are sick and tired of hearing the expression "cut and run" being used improperly. I well remember being taken to the Oval before the war (I cannot now remember which war) as a small child by a man who was, I believe, my father. It was the great Fifth Test against the Australians in which the Yorkshiresman Haberdasher made his 53 not out to save the match. He had only been sent in as a nightwatchman, yet he persisted in staying at the pitch all through the night with a large lantern in case the Australians should try a sneak over.

Where was I? Oh, yes - the next morning Haberdasher took single after single by cutting the ball through the slips and trotting up the wicket, when he could perfectly well have scored six after six. I remember my father, if it was he, saying in disgust: "Cut and run, cut and run - that's no way to play cricket". While the rest of the crowd were cheering themselves silly, he went home in protest. We never saw him again. Yours etc

From Percy Dibbler  
Sir, I don't know a great deal about politics, only gardening, so I thought as how I'd write in a little gardening hint to change the subject. If you want really good runner beans try pruning them back bit now to make extra growth. My father always

used to say: "Cut and run, that's the way". Yours etc

From Chestnut Donnelly

Sir, I was once privileged to work with the late great George Gershwin on a musical (I was the messenger boy, he was the composer) and I well remember him giving this advice to Rodgers and Hart, or Rodgers and Hammerstein as they later became, or, as I believe they now are, Rodgers, Williams, Jenkins and Owen. If the musical isn't working, he'd say, don't rewrite; get rid of a few numbers and trim the whole thing down. Then you'll be on Broadway for ever.

Moreover... Miles Kington

This, I am sure, is the origin of the expression "cut and run". Yours etc

From Rear-Admiral Sir Wakefield Parsonage

Sir, As you were so good to print my letter about Haberdasher, the Yorkshireman, you may be interested in a little reminiscence about my time in India. We hear a lot about the Indian Army, but not much about the Indian Navy, for the very good reason that there was little for us to do. Once a year we had to patrol up the coast to a small port, refuel, and patrol back again. The name of the port was Kuttand. The Army referred contemptuously to this

As the "Kuttand run": I hope this clears up all speculation. Yours etc

From M. Valery St-Jean Stevans

Monsieur, "cut and run" is of course a misnomer of "couper court", to cut short. Apparently Mrs Thatcher's French is no better than Mr Heath's. Voire etc

From the third Form at St Agimony, Lichfield

Sir, please, sir, we are doing a special project on linguistics and we all want to be Philip Howard, when we grow up, so we were very interested in this "cut and dried". This takes me back to my early days as an apprentice gin-taster on H.M.S. Intoxicant.

these days. Anyway, apparently, in the old days, when the fishermen brought back fish from their fishing trips, they used to lay them out in two big heaps. One for smoking etc. One for use as fresh fish. The first was called "cut and dried" and the other, of course, "cut and run".

We hope you can print this letter.

From Rear-Admiral Sir Wakefield Parsonage

Sir, I see you are starting a new correspondence on the origin of "cut and dried". This takes me back to my early days as an apprentice gin-taster on H.M.S. Intoxicant...

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FASHION by Suzy Menkes

# One in the eye for wit

Is fun coming back into fashion?

Designers today take themselves very seriously - none more so than the avant garde, whose ripped and wrapped clothes must be treated with the utmost solemnity. So with relief (and a quick dust-down of my sense of humour) I trumpet the return of *trompe l'oeil* - the visual art of not being what it seems. Bows stitched in sequins, bras appliquéd on to T-shirts, hobo dirgarmes apparently suspended from the shoulders and suit lapels that are actually sewn on to a one-piece dress, all recall the visual tricks of an earlier avant garde: the Surrealists. Their fashion friend was Elsa Schiaparelli whose wit crackled through the 1930s. She produced the ultimate fashion follies, like a couture suit with edible buttons made of cinnamon, a hat in the shape of a shoe, a *trompe l'oeil* scarf knitted round the hips of a sweater, a necklace strung out of aspirins. "Schiap" sent up the good-taste Chanel bow with her most famous *trompe l'oeil* sweater, the inspiration for this summer's sequinned neck bow (right) by designer Murray Arbeid, himself a witty and engaging man. You have to have a certain personality to poke fun at fashion.

The natural successor to Schiaparelli is Karl Lagerfeld, whose collections for Chloé contain a wealth of witty visual tricks, from the music note accessories and strategically placed sequinned guitars in his current collection, to his showers of beads, pouring down the back of a slinky dress from embroidered tape. The

line between wit and kitsch is a fine one - well-illustrated last week by contrasting the classic Chloé musical theme with the piano keyboard scarf worn by Liberace on his arrival in London. Wit is the pair of licorice black, miniature records dangling as earrings at Liberty. Kitsch (or worse) are Soho scantes with *trompe l'oeil* suspenders. Wit is Warm and Wonderful's sheep sweater, with one black fleece' knitted into the rows of white. Kitsch

(and meant to be) is David Shilling's cocktail hat, with glass straw and glace cherry balanced on the crown. It is a sad fashion fact that wit tends to come expensive. The most appealing of the *trompe l'oeil* tricks are made by designers - often even by haute couture, perhaps because no joke looks cheaper than one which is horribly made. The exception is the T-shirt, a limous paper of style that tends to pick up on fashion trends as soon as they emerge. At Camden Lock I spotted a "skeleton" T-shirt - white ribs picked out against a black body. (Schiaparelli did that first in wool in 1929). Bennetton have sent-up

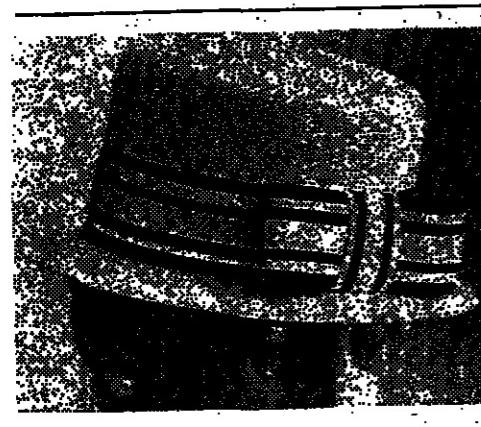
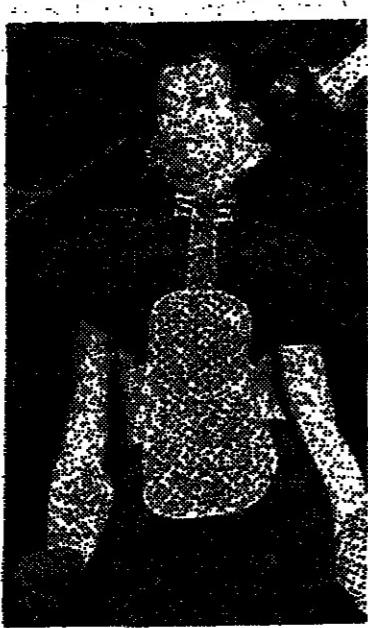
**RIGHT:**  
Schiaparelli's  
sequined neck  
bow.  
*Trompe l'oeil*  
sweater  
of 1927.  
From *In Vogue*,  
Georgia Howlett,  
published by  
Allen Lane.

**FAR RIGHT:**  
*Trompe l'oeil*  
tricks:  
Murray Arbeid's  
pure silk  
satin cocktail  
dress with bow  
embroidered  
in sequins.  
In black with  
white metallic  
colours to order  
from  
Murray Arbeid,  
169 Sloane Street,  
London W.1.  
Crystal and  
pearl hoop  
earrings by  
Sarah Booth  
to order from  
Harvey Nichols.

Liberace on a  
high camp note  
arriving in London  
last week in his  
piano keyboard  
scarf.

**RIGHT:**  
Karl Lagerfeld's  
witty sequinned  
guitar dress from  
Chloé,  
173 New Bond  
Street, W.1.

Vivienne Westwood's bra-on-the-outside collection with their witty *trompe l'oeil* T-shirt which has a lacy bustier top, complete with bosoms, printed on to a plain white ground. There is also the bob watch, drawn *trompe l'oeil* on to the breast pocket, a fresher version of the tuxedo T-shirt that I bought first in New York five years ago. Witty accessories like jewelled bow ties or fruit necklaces are widely sold. I am all in favour of cheap-and-cheerful, if it can be done. And in this summer of grey skies, it seems a splendid idea to wear your chic in the shape of a knitted-in scarlet heart on your sweater sleeve.



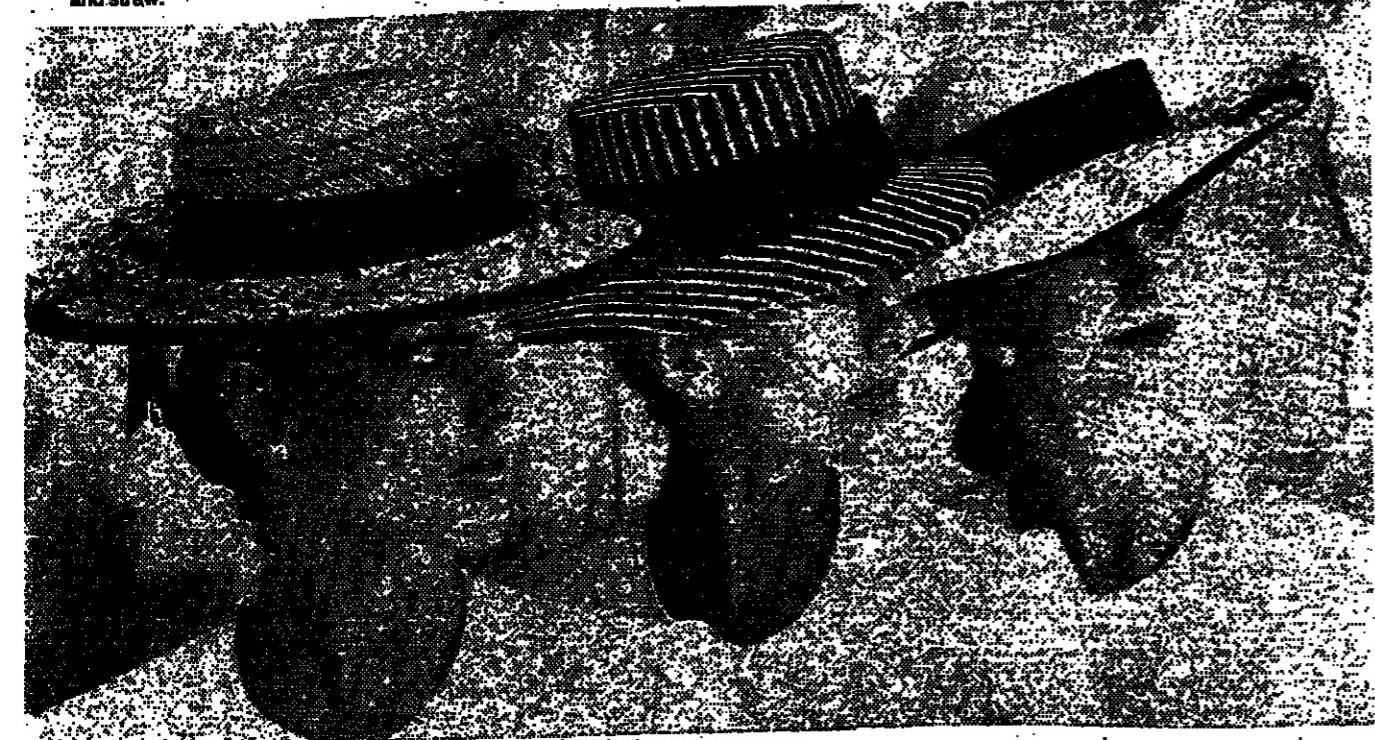
**ABOVE:**  
The deep-crowned  
cloche by  
Graham Smith

**RIGHT:**  
Jean Barthet's  
high-crowned  
felt with straw brim.

**BELOW,**  
left to right:  
Graham Smith's  
rice straw with  
small veil.  
Givenchy's  
striped leather  
boater.  
Jean Barthet's  
velvet felt  
and straw.



Photographs by SURESH KARADIA



Photographs by SURESH KARADIA

## Hat Show

### Brim full of colour to crown it all

Hats turned heads and drew the crowd at Harrods last week. A buzz of excitement usually reserved for Ascot greeted their shows of a new collection of hats, fizzy and fetching.

The rise of the crown like a well-cooked soufflé is the news from the leading milliners, who included our own Frederick Fox and Graham Smith as well as Givenchy, Nina Ricci, Jean Barthet and the great Madame Paulette from Paris. At 83, the grande dame of the grand hat still produces sumptuous confections, especially a delicate black and white hat with gauzy layers like some unfurled flower.

Black, white and red were strong colour stories, often used in surprising combinations of pattern or fabrics. I liked Givenchy's stunning striped leather boater, a kind of Showboat chic at couture prices. An ingenious mix of felt with straw is the new all-weather idea from Jean Barthet, "just the thing for the Derby", according to Harrods hat buyer, Miss Rowcliffe, who may find that this winter-into-summer idea works as well for a wet and windy Ascot as for Epsom Downs.

Freddie Fox made the prettiest hats in the show, like his shiny lilac straw braid decorated with mauve shells. Hyacinth or campanula blue was another strong colour theme, elegant in small hats with near

veils, although hats in general seem to be getting bigger. I liked Philip Somerville's chic red straw cocktail hat bobbing with ripe cherries.

The resurgence of the hat is a fashion feeling that came from the street. The tributes and boaters commanded by both sexes last summer seem to have encouraged women to take hats more seriously. Miss Rowcliffe says she notices that women now come into the hat department with a dress they have bought elsewhere in the store, looking (as the milliners always say we should) at the overall proportions of an outfit.

The influence of the manish hat, and especially the high crowned hobo hats, is clearly visible in the new trends. But designer hats bear little relation to the cheap-and-cheerful headgear you plonk on your head and wear in the rain.

For a start, a good hat fits the crown so that the balance with your head looks as though nature almost intended it. Also, the proportions and shaping of the actual hats are delicate and accurate. A lot of this season's trimmings are quite plain and manish, with the favourite a wide grosgrain band (sometimes striped). But when the trimmings are more exotic - like the Freddie Fox shells - they are beautifully made. In Paulette's case at least, the hats deserve to be called works of art.

## TOMORROW

Joanna Lumley tells how a dress rehearsal began with a song and dance and ended up with tears

## Fashion Editor's COMMENT

### Choice for summer wears thin

The shops are bewailing the lack of trade and bemoaning the weather - as well they might in this wet, cold spring. For who in sound mind and would-be healthy body is going to walk out now in high summer clothes?

But is it really the weather that is new - or the merchandise? The old country saying is "ne'er cast a cloud 'til May is out". Those buyers who cast caution to the Siberian winds by stocking up with crisp couture in February ought to heed that warning.

Most women are sick and tired of their well-worn winter wardrobes. At the smallest temptation we will hand the contents of our cupboards to the dry cleaner and look for something new. But if we are being asked to part with a serious sum of money, it must be something that gives us maximum fashion mileage.

I have now divided my wardrobe into three: everyday clothes, evening clothes and holiday clothes. The last category - and the one I wear the least - contains all those light clothes that are currently jammed on the shop rails, some already being marked down.

My cupboard contains mainly wools, leather and thick cotton weave separates that I expect to wear all year round, except in a sudden heatwave. I invested this year in a smart (and expensive) linen and cotton outfit. Even if the sun comes out strongly from now on, I will have had 12 weeks' wear out of it.

If I were a buyer (and I am in the fortunate position of not putting my money where my typewriter ribbon is), I would rethink my stock to take account of the British weather, which requires quite a different wardrobe than southern Europe or the United States. Even the heatwave summers of the Seventies were very short and started late - too late for shops whose peak selling time is supposed to be March, April and May.

There are, of course, plenty of clothes about that you can wear now especially summer knits (of which more next week). But part of shopping is psychology, and it is hard not to suspend belief in summer clothes when you tramp in from rain-soaked streets and leaden skies to be surrounded by white linen sundresses or silthers of peach silk.

The same applies, even more markedly, with shoes, when there is a (literal) gap between slimy, strappy summer sandals and the wintry puddles outside.

I realize that buyers are purchasing in advance of the season; that designers (especially overseas ones) may not be acclimated to our weather; that a lot of people now take early holidays; that the sun may shine tomorrow. But I also know that if women cannot find what they want, they will vote with their feet, choose wellies instead of sandals, and put their cheque cards away.

No-one - least of all the fashion business - can bank on summer.

Make-up by  
CLIFFORD BRAKE  
for Yves Saint Laurent Beaute  
using their L'Ete Bleu Range.

Hair by CLIFFORD BRAKE  
for MICHAEL JONES

Photograph by  
NICK BRIGGS

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40

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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Vocal support

Help is at hand for Reg Freeson, embattled in Brent East. It comes from Labour veteran Muriel Freeson, an undimmed activist at the age of 89, who was the GLC's first vice-chairman and Brent's last alderman. Freeson met her when he first joined the party 35 years ago, and was impressed by her "silken Newscast". These she plans to utilize by putting her at the telephone in his central committee room. She would sound splendid saying: "Mr Livingstone, I presume?"

### Sallying forth

I wonder if the three young directors of *What to Buy for Business* magazine can keep their minds on the job. All are Conservative candidates in the election. Simon Burns has some slim chance of lifting a seat from Labour at Ajya and Deseide, while the magazine's co-founders, John Derek and Phillip Oppenheim, face uphill struggle in the valleys of Rother and Amber. If the self-possessed young Oppenheim deserves advice, which I doubt, he need look no further than his mother, Sally, who was until last year Minister for Consumer Affairs.

**Congratulations to the Labour Party – first to show general election propaganda through my letter box. It was a leaflet providing a fulsome introduction to the candidate for North Islington. The only trouble is that I live and vote in Hackney South and Shoreditch.**

### Live-love pact

Roger Liddell, the Alliance candidate for Vauxhall, says in his first election leaflet that he will marry as soon as possible after June 9. His intended, a constituent, is Lord Thomson of Monifieth's daughter, Caroline, political assistant to Roy Jenkins. She is presumably taking a leaf out of her sister Ailsa's book. Ailsa being the wife of SDP secretary Dick Newby. Apart from his parliamentary ambitions, Liddell is leader of the Alliance group on Lambeth council; so the sooner he ties the knot, the better, as it will make a pleasant change from rowing with Ted Knight every evening of the week.

**How appropriate that the National Liberal Club, which offers breakfast to those attending Alliance press conferences, should be using virulent hardware produced by Royal Doulton and called "Steelite".**

### Every picture . . .

In a furious salvo against racism in South Africa, the newspaper *Sovetskaya Rossiya* last week published a photo with the caption: "South African democracy in practice: police dealing with a coloured citizen." The picture was attributed to *Newsweek*, in which it had indeed appeared, but for different reasons: the baton-wielding policeman is threatening the kneeling figure of Ben Kingsley in a still from *Gandhi*.

### Treble chance

The former arts minister, Lord Jenkins of Putney, has written a radio play about his time – 60 years ago – as a boy soprano in Enfield. It is to be produced in the Radio 4 Afternoon Theatre series in August, and will be recorded in the Congregational church where he was in the choir. He intended to write an autobiographical novel, but that was turned down, so he wrote the play instead and now hopes more will follow. "I have the next one, covering the immediate pre-war period, very much in mind", he said yesterday.

### In royal company

For those who judge portraits by the way the eyes follow them, Myfanwy Pavelic's rendering of Yehudi Menuhin being presented to the National Portrait Gallery today is a dead loss. It has the virtuous in typical pose with head bowed over a violin, and eyes closed. Pavelic, a leading Canadian artist, did the portrait over two years, catching Menuhin for sittings whenever he was in the country. Her work spends its first day at the gallery on an easel in a very select company: Annigoni's Queen on one side and Bryan Organ's Prince and Princess of Wales on the other.

### Low point

A PHSouse, driving his father past the Cross International machine tool factory, which had recently made the old man redundant after a lifetime's work, was surprised to see four cows grazing in the factory grounds. "Shows you how busy they are", growled his da, in best Liverpudlian. "Can't afford gardeners, and they are probably selling the dung."

### Aujourd non

Catch 22 is rife in Europe. From Parma Stephen Heyworth tells me that the English language tourist guide carries the warning: "To visit it is necessary a preventive authorisation"; while from Prince William School, Oundle, Christopher Lowe reports a notice at the camp-site at Romilly-sur-Seine: "The regiment must be to pay yesterday night depart when the office will be closed at 11.00".

**Flashed with pride, the Barbican press office has just announced that by the end of the month another ten ladies' lavatories "will come on stream" beneath the main foyers. I trust the tide of their popularity will not rise too high.**

PHS

# Human rights: why Russia matters most

by Nicholas Bethell

Members of the European Parliament, in their debate on human rights today, will find they have the ideal platform for confusing morality with politics and for alleging that opponents are inconsistent, selective and hypocritical. It will be discouraging for those of us who believe that this is one subject that should involve conscience and principle as well as expediency and party loyalty.

Anyone who mentions Anatoli Shcharansky will have Nelson Mandela thrown at him, while critics of the situation in El Salvador will be countered with cries of "Afghanistan". The Greek socialists will condemn the Turkish junta, but not the Polish junta. The Germans will refer everything to the magic word "détente" and vote accordingly. The moderate British socialists will vote to condemn Soviet oppression, while the left-wingers lurk in the members' bar.

Which is worse, gulag or apartheid? The question will be approached and decided politically. Conservatives will be accused of magnifying every communist mote, while obscuring the beam in our own or our allies' eye. Northern Ireland will be mentioned. And who supported the Colonels' Greece and the Shah's Iran? We will be accused of "inventing" human rights as an ideological weapon against the Soviet block and of defining the term in an elitist western fashion.

Which is more important, we will be asked, the right to send a letter to *The Times* and orate at Speakers' Corner or the right to a meal, a roof, a doctor, a teacher and a job? These latter, the far left will tell us, are the rights which the Soviet people enjoy and which the peoples of the Third World would like to enjoy. The rest is luxury, desirable but secondary.

The socialists, apart from some Greek and British members, are likely to support the majority in tonight's attack on the Soviet human rights record, but they will do so believing that Soviet violations, though bad, are less bad than those of many pro-western right-wing dictatorships.

For example, a Dutch colleague recently visited El Salvador and saw dead bodies lying in the streets.

Some of them undoubtedly murdered by government supporters. She recalls the 10,000 killed by the right-wing authorities of Argentina and the estimated 500,000 massacred by the Indonesian army in 1965-66. She has heard accounts and seen pictures, which she has no reason to doubt, of crude physical torture in Latin America. The Russians, it is true, shoot people for embezzlement and torment people with pain-inducing drugs for dissent, but that is more or less the extent of it.

Socialists will agree with Amnesty International that the Soviet record on large-scale imprisonment, the estimated four million now at forced labour, 3 per cent of the work force, is deplorable. However, when it comes to torture and murder, the worst crimes are put down to governments of the right, many of them supported by the West, especially the United States.

Are they then justified in seeing the Conservative view as inconsistent and hypocritical? I believe it has to be admitted at the outset that part of our approach to human rights is a political one, or at least a practical one. We are more sensitive to Soviet violations because they are closer to us and influence us more than those that happen in other continents. The Soviet Union is European and its Russian cultural heritage holds a place in our hearts.

We are talking here not about some poor, new-born land, but about a superpower whose rockets are only 600 miles from the offices of this newspaper. It has the power to destroy us all, even if for the

Kremlin may not head the "league table" of throat-cutting and finger-nail-pulling governments, but its cruelties are of the most concern because of its intimacy with us. And the fact that its opposition groups are exclusively non-violent, whereas those in most other countries are extremely violent, makes the severity of its repressions even harder to understand or stomach.

Amnesty international documents murder, torture and imprisonment of innocent people. However, the worst aspects of the Soviet Union's human rights record lie beyond

Amnesty's remit. A Soviet citizen who rebels may be sacked from his job, then either assigned a worse job or left unemployed. This is a fearful sanction, since the state is the only employer and he will have nowhere else to go. If he persists, his children may be expelled from university and conscripted into the army. His telephone will be disconnected and he will receive no mail. He will be under close police supervision. In short, he will be isolated from society and left to rot in poverty and loneliness.

A sensible West European human rights policy therefore involves more than a mere "body count" of executions and political prisoners. It involves all human rights that are curbed by governments, such as the right to free religious worship, or to buy fruit from a private gardener and a skirt from a private dressmaker, and acceptance of the cruel but real fact that the "right" to a reasonable living standard, whether in the Third World or elsewhere, is something different, since it derives from an efficient economy, rather than from liberal or gentle administration.

Then there are the broken international agreements. Russia signed the UN covenant guaranteeing a citizen's right to privacy in his correspondence and to free travel within his own borders. It promised within this specifically European agreement it signed in Helsinki to look sympathetically on family reunification. When it breaks its undertakings on human rights, it undermines its own credibility and makes it harder for us to conclude agreements with Moscow on other important matters.

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"league table" of throat-cutting and

finger-nail-pulling governments, but

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understand or stomach.

Lord Bethell is chairman of the European Parliament's human rights working group.

# If you thought the Sixties swung . . .

JUNE 26

John Pardoe

Perhaps the only certain true thing said about the election in the past week was the comment by the man from Ladbrokes: "People are moving about all over the place." He may have been speaking of punters, but he accurately stated what is easily the most original thing about the 1983 election.

The opinion polls give some

picture of what is happening on the

surface, and it is astonishing enough.

Every 1 per cent they log represents

more than 300,000 voters. When

they tell us that support for the

Conservative Party has risen from

27 per cent in September 1981 to

nearly 50 per cent today, they imply

that some seven million more

people are saying they will vote

Conservative today than 18 months

ago.

Even over a much shorter period

– say since March this year – the

polls indicate that there are perhaps

three million more people intending

to vote Conservative now than then.

In the same period the Alliance

appears to have lost nearly four

million votes.

All this might seem pretty

depressing for Mrs Thatcher's

various opponents, and already this

election is being compared with the

boat race. Is it then, all over bar the

shouting? Are the Tories set for a

large overall majority and the next

five years in power?

Some of the more careful

commentators have already hedged

their bets. They have pointed out

that history has not allowed any

leader to win two successive full

terms this century. They have also

raised the spectre of Harold

Wilson's defeat in June 1970 when

good local election results in May

and a healthy government lead in

the opinion polls proved false

omens.

A less obvious but more important

reason for being cautious about

the result at this early stage is that

the polls are only the surface rippled

caused by the most extraordinary

changes in the political opinions of

millions of individual voters.

Electoral volatility, however, is

the natural ally of a new party. The

Alliance cannot look to solid

historic vote. Every vote must be

won. The decline of old party

loyalties and the quicksilver changes in

individual voting intentions are

the best reasons for believing that

this election is very far from being

won or lost yet.

The author, Liberal MP for

Cornwall North from 1966 to 1979,

is a member of the Alliance

campaign committee.

Tomorrow: Jock Brace-Gardyne

Roger Scruton

## A lift at last for the other Afrikaners

It is in very bad taste to praise South Africa. However, since such errors of taste are still legally permissible, I propose to indulge them, not for the fun of it (or it is not fun to offend well-meaning moral sentiment), but for the sake of truths that have been declared untenable. It is hard to do justice to these truths in the space of this column; but I shall try.

The policy of apartheid was founded on a myth: the myth of the voortrekkers, who laid claim to a supposedly unoccupied territory, and who brought with them a religion, a language, a civilization, and a legal system of their own. According to the story, their descendants live by aneditary entitlement, won against the assaults of other peoples who, jealous of their achievements, have repeatedly tried to capture the land which the Afrikaners made their own. The Afrikaners are therefore entitled to confine these other peoples to the territories from which they originally sailed forth in search of wealth.

The myth is not really credible. Moreover, it depends upon ideas of what constitutes a "people" which are, to say the least, atavistic. However, these very same ideas prevail throughout Africa, providing the principal fund from which African feelings of legitimacy are drawn. It is only a kind of racism – an expectation that whites should think in a more civilized way than blacks – which causes us especially to condemn the Afrikaners for espousing them.

It goes without saying that apartheid is offensive. It was adopted, however, as the lesser of two evils. The Afrikaners believe that black majority rule has, in almost every case, led to the collapse of the constitutional government which they brought to South Africa, and upon which their freedoms and privileges – perhaps even their lives – depend. And it did not seem so very bad to deny to blacks a voice which they could, when in power, probably deny to themselves.

Let us not defend that self-serving reasoning, but only look at the facts. Throughout South Africa, the Roman-Dutch system of law prevails intact, and with it, an independent judiciary which cannot be coerced by the Government. Hence much of the apartheid legislation, being repugnant to natural justice, has entered into conflict with the structural principles of adjudication, and so proved incapable.

This has been especially important in the founding of the black townships, such as Soweto, where people have acquired through the courts precisely those rights of residence of which the Government has sought to deprive them. The Government, being constitutional, is committed to the reality of judicial independence – and in this it differs

from almost every other African government south of the Nile.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## WHEN NEW HOPE IS NO HOPE

At the heart of the Labour Party's programme for government is what is described as a new partnership with the Trade Unions. The last Labour Government, with Mr Foot at the Employment Ministry, passed several Acts which gave the Trade Union movement and Trade Union officials a wholly undeserved position of privilege within industry. Trade Union privileges were supposed to be traded for their support for the general policies of the Wilson/Callaghan governments. They were secured by Mr Foot's ceaseless vigilance over those policies, checking out every proposal put out by his Cabinet colleagues with Mr Jack Jones of the Transport and General Workers Union. It was an informal process which nevertheless left the Trade Union movement with a feeling of constitutional self-importance which still endures, in spite of the studied refusal of the Thatcher government to accord Trade Union leaders the constitutional respect which they think they deserve.

A new Labour Government elected on June 9 would change all that. It would move far beyond the informal subservience which Ministers showed before 1979, but which had already failed to prevent the trade unions treating the Labour party with contempt throughout the winter of discontent. A new Labour Government in 1983 would introduce a whole apparatus of statutory Trade Union control over far more aspects of economic and social life than hitherto contemplated in this country.

The Trade Unions will be given a statutory presence in virtually every branch of government. They will have a say in determining the annual economic assessments. They will be involved in determining where to invest people's pensions. They will inhabit secondary school classrooms and dominate school career planning. They will plan the expansion of new technology. They will sit on all national planning councils directed to determining company activity at every level. Presumably they will be on hand to bully the banks into co-operating with government reforms or else face selective nationalization. They will certainly stand by to see that the recipients of all public sector contracts agree to "positive action" on equal pay —

## TYRANNY BEGINS AT HOME

A new round of talks on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles opens today in Geneva at a particularly low ebb in East-West relations. Yuli Kvitsinsky, the chief Soviet negotiator, has already on arrival blamed the lack of progress on American blocking of Soviet proposals. But last week, at the European nuclear disarmament convention which brought together in West Berlin representatives of 400 peace groups, delegates had to face the issue that peace in Europe is indivisible from human rights, freedom and self-determination.

They were told in messages brought secretly from unofficial peace groups in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany, that campaigning in one-sided protest against the deployment of NATO missiles without taking properly into consideration the realities of life in the Soviet block, actually makes a peaceful resolution of the East-West conflict less likely.

At a secret meeting in East Berlin, unofficial peace campaigners told a handful of delegates from Western countries and Japan that the credibility of peace proposals by the Soviet Union and other East European countries was seriously undermined by their refusal to grant exit visas to those who wished to participate in the convention. And the point was made vividly real when an unofficial peace demonstration organized in East Berlin by leaders of the radical West German Green Party lasted only minutes before they were seized by security police.

In countries of the Soviet block, anything which is not controlled by the ruling communist party is suspect and liable to suppression by the authorities. The decisions of the government

whatever that may mean. Doubtless also they will be judge and jury in the odious system of "guilty-until-proved-innocent" which a Labour Government would wish to introduce into the areas of sex, race and pay discrimination.

Last time we had the Social Contract. This time we come close to Social Control. For the policies which the Labour Party has put forward in "The New Hope for Britain" are based on an illiberal sense of overweening officiousness which sits only too easily with the attitudes displayed at Labour Party conferences by the bullies of the block vote. If the Trade Union leadership is to be allied so closely with a Labour Government — not only as its financier but as its mentor too — then it will obviously have a say in all the other areas of interference and coercion listed in this programme.

There is the proposed nationalization of all tenanted land; the public acquisition of any property "held empty without justification" (whose justification?); the repurchase of council houses sold to new owner-occupiers by this government; the encouragement of workers to turn the firms which employ them into co-operatives; the insistence that newsmen take new publications, regardless of whether or not the newsmen assesses such a publication to be a saleable proposition; the public acquisition of any profit-making activity in private health; the "integration" of private schools within local authorities, whatever that means; the re-nationalization of all companies privatized by the Tory government, along with a new and presumably dominant public state in electronics, pharmaceuticals, health equipment and building materials.

The list appears to be almost endless. It would certainly seem to defy the tolerance of a five-year parliamentary timetable. Perhaps that is why some of Labour's apologists in that dwindling band of ex-Gaitskellites can grin and bear it. Perhaps they feel they can argue to themselves, if not at present in public, that much of this manifesto will never materialize. But then we discover the immediate commitment to abolish the legislative powers of the House of Lords, followed shortly by the Upper House in its entirety. What need is there for that second chamber when we have

not subject to the pressure of public opinion as they are in the West, nor need the government be concerned that investigative journalism will reveal in the national media the rulers' failure to comply with the principles of international agreements, whether on disarmament or human rights.

The unofficial Moscow peace group gained no publicity in the Soviet media for its aims "to establish trust between the USA and the USSR". Its members have been arrested, confined in psychiatric hospitals, forced into exile or subjected to other forms of police harassment. One of the founders, Sergei Batovin, has received an exit visa and is expected to emigrate with his wife and daughter this week.

Most people who wish to leave the USSR, however, would be refused an exit visa should they dare to apply. In the case of Academician Andrei Sakharov, who last week was refused permission to accept a visiting professorship at Vienna University, the Soviet authorities failed to show any consistency even by their own standards. The Soviet Minister of Justice, Vladimir Terekhov, declared during his recent visit to Sweden that when Sakharov won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1975 "no one prevented him" from travelling to Stockholm to receive the prize. True, but only half the truth. Sakharov decided not to go to Sweden for fear that he would be unable to return to Moscow to continue his work for human rights.

Since he was exiled to Gorky in 1980, however, his activities have been drastically curtailed. He is now prepared to emigrate, but the authorities insist that because of his work on nuclear weapons in the early 1950s he knows too many state and military secrets to be allowed to

which she admires are extended into the fields of education, justice, medicine and politics?

The accused languishing in jail, the applicant confronted with the nonchalance of petty officials, the businessman claiming a tax rebate and the voter who seeks redress for some grievance take a far less tolerant view of the carelessness abandon which Mrs Potts is so quick to celebrate. She has mistaken ready smiles for happiness and self-assertion for freedom.

## Land of the free

From Mrs Rosanna Smallwood

Sir, I must challenge the superficial holidaymaker's impression of Mrs Potts (May 10). To the tourist my lovely country may display only its charms, but to the natives who have to face the daily realities of life in Italy the picture is a rather different one.

Has Mrs Potts paused to consider what happens when those qualities

An Italian writing this letter to a newspaper would be unwilling to add name and address for fear of the consequences.

She asks, "Where is the land of the free?" Sadly, it is not Italy!

Yours,  
ROSANNA SMALLWOOD,  
(nee Canale Clapeto),  
185 Gloucester Street,  
Cirencester,  
Gloucestershire.  
May 11.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Positive policy on rating reform

From Mr John Raven

Sir, Of course Peter Croft is right (May 11) to reject Geoffrey Rippon's purely negative proposal to derate industry. The alternative, positive, policy is to give all business ratepayers greater influence over rate raising and spending.

Mr Livingston's antics, which are duplicated and exceeded, with much less publicity at many other points in local government, reflect a costly and dangerous gap in our democracy.

Vast sums are levied and liquidated by local authorities without any reference, let alone deference, to the views of business ratepayers who, in the GLC area, for example, provide more than half the rate revenue.

Activists have realized that they can squeeze more and more out of these commercial milch cows to give practical effect to their own extreme views and to support other types of welfare expenditure likely to assist their own re-election.

This is taxation without representation in a particularly obnoxious guise and genuine rate reform must include measures to redress it.

One way would be to restore some form of business vote. Another, more constructive method would be to reserve seats on all councils in numbers proportionate to business rate contributions and let business appoint its own representatives through quasi-public organisations on the lines of the very powerful and efficient German chambers of commerce.

Fair business representation, achieved by this or other means, would ensure more democratic control of rate-fixing and allocation and bring business disciplines to bear on those errant authorities which are now being run, at the best, as bizarre welfare extravaganzas and, at the worst, as proving grounds for a Marxist Britain.

Yours etc.,  
JOHN RAVEN,  
Reform Club,  
Pall Mall, SW1.  
May 12.

### Prison overcrowding

From the Director General of the Prison Service

Sir, You published on May 13 a letter from Mr Antony Fletcher suggesting that prison overcrowding could be substantially relieved if greater use was made of open prisons.

Contrary to what he says, the Prison Department of the Home Office has taken action on this. In line with the recent reports, we have revised the procedures for transferring prisoners to open conditions. At the moment the open prisons are to all intents and purposes full. On May 13, 3,561 places out of a total of 3,642 were occupied.

We are now seeking to redefine, in discussion with the local authorities concerned, the type of inmate who can be sent to particular open establishments. If this leads to a need for more open prison places, of course we shall respond. But the Prison Department has a continuing responsibility to the local communities in which its establishments are situated and the protection of the public has always to be the first priority.

Yours faithfully,  
C. J. TRAIN, Director General,  
Prison Service,  
Home Office,  
Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.  
May 16.

### Eating squirrels

From Dr B. W. Martin

Sir, In the 1880s the noted naturalist, the Reverend Octavius Pickard-Cambridge, Rector of Bloxworth, Dorset, as well as writing papers on squirrels, regularly provided them as the local delicacy in the shape of squirrel pie for him. They had a rather nutty flavour.

He was more famous for his work on British spiders, but I have no evidence of them appearing on his menu.

Yours truly,  
BRIAN MARTIN,  
Magdalen College School,  
Oxford.  
May 9.

From Mr D. E. Lee

Sir, Old 'Ebb Gardner, who was famed as a squirrel-eater in my boyhood home of Wingham in East Kent, would reply to enquirers: "Werry nice, but ruddy tails is tough."

Yours faithfully,  
D. E. LEE,  
Shoreham,  
Orchard Rise,  
Groombridge,  
Tunbridge Wells,  
Kent.  
May 10.

### All-purpose dogs

From Mrs Jennifer Winch

Sir, Replying to Miles Kingston's article on dogs ("Moreover," May 9) may I remind him that for many people dogs are their eyes, for others their ears, for the police their nose in detecting drugs and their ally in fighting crime; but above all, for thousands of men, women and children throughout the country dogs are their best friends and devoted companions?

Yours faithfully,  
JENNIFER WINCH,  
Southwood House,  
9 Southwood Avenue,  
Cobham Hill,  
Kingston-upon-Thames,  
Surrey.  
May 12.

### Solzhenitsyn and the test of faith

From Mr Graham Dunstan Martin

("Ultimate things") was an enormous contribution to our thinking, not only on the coming election, but also on our present way of life.

To come down to one detail: the materialistic craving for things, the extra car, the second TV, the exotic holiday, are forcing many women to respect their young families and fill jobs which should be held by men, one product of which is the latch-key child, whose sole amusement in the absence of mother is either annoying the neighbour or staring at the TV, resulting so often in juvenile delinquency following a sense of deprivation.

Still we ever return to the basic principle of father providing and mother caring?

Yours faithfully,  
C. L. TUCKWELL,  
Gobions,  
Great Bardfield,  
Essex.  
May 13.

From the Reverend D. M. Stanesby

Sir, Your leader of May 12, "Ultimate things", contains sections of such breathtaking nonsense that it is beyond the resources of a short letter to deal adequately with them all. But perhaps the most dangerous underlying fallacy in your argument concerns your identification of religious faith with irrationality.

As far as Christianity is concerned, this is historically inaccurate. Western Christendom, which you are at pains to see preserved, has from its inception explored and presented its faith as a highly rational affair. Indeed, the development of the Western scientific tradition owes much to the Christian insistence on man as a rational being.

But what is more to the point is that your equation of religious faith with irrationality is both absurd and dangerous. Absurd because presumably your leader is an attempt to present a rational argument to rational men. How then can your man of irrational faith evaluate it? Dangerous because the alternative to reason is not faith but blind fanaticism and its consequent violence. Is that what you wish to advocate?

Yours faithfully,  
DIEREK STANESBY,  
St Chad's Rectory,  
1 St Chad's Road,  
Manchester.  
May 12.

### Third-party issue

From Miss Betty Kemp

Sir, Although I incline to think that Burke, like statistics, may be made to prove anything, he should perhaps be quoted not only on the Monarchs' "protege" of dissolution (Mr Hudson, May 10), but on its misuse.

The dissolution of 1784, which Burke labelled "peccul" and stigmatized as "murder... no less iniquitous than the murder of a man", ended a parliament which had lasted for less than four of its permitted seven years; its "crime", as Fox said, was that it did not support the government.

I believe we are in danger of gently sliding, or being pushed, into the old heresy that governments, once in office, have a divine right to power, and therefore a greater right to survival than the elected House of Commons has. They have not.

A government's response to lack of confidence in the Commons should be to resign, as should be its response to any issue of importance, unless there is a real probability that on that issue, the country agrees with the government and not with the Commons.

The qualification, "unless..." which was rejected by Fox and Burke, would probably now be generally accepted. But the acceptance should not be construed as a shift to the view that dissolution is nothing but a weapon in the government's armoury.

Defeat on the Speech from the Throne (Mr St John-Stevens, April 30 and Mr Goldberg, May 4) is the strongest possible expression of the Commons' lack of confidence to meet it by dissolution would take from the Commons the last shadow of their right to force ministers to resign. It would also, in attempting to take from the electorate their absolute right to vote for what candidates they please, whether or not this produces what has come to be called a "hung" parliament.

If a parliament is hung between two parties the government's position will, rightly, be precarious; if it is hung between three parties the government's position will depend largely on its own composition.

If it is composed of members of one party, and if the other two

normally combine against it, then its position will no doubt be precarious; if it is composed of members of two of the three parties, then it could enjoy a perfectly adequate and steady support in the Commons.

"Our system" (Mr St John-Stevens) is not "geared to two parties"; if this means "dependent on there being only two", it is "geared" to two sides in the sense that, however many parties there may be, all MPs must vote for or against government proposals.

Perhaps for precedents, or for fun, we should look back not to 1784 but to the middle years of the nineteenth century, when the House of Commons was stronger in relation to the government than it is now, even if we do not go so far as to assert with Gladstone (who was also a member of the House of Commons) that Britain was "never better governed" than in those years. I am, Sir, etc,

BETTY KEMP,  
St Hugh's College,  
Oxford.  
May 12.

From Mr R. J. Hall

Sir, May I be allowed to question whether the issues at the coming election are quite so refreshingly clear as your leader of May 10 suggests? You dismiss a "hung parliament" as undesirable because it would "inevitably produce a period of parliamentary instability".

No government in recent years has had the support of a majority of the electorate. The electoral roulette wheel has produced a succession of unrepresentative governments with deeply divisive policies for which Parliament has performed poorly, not unlike a rubber stamp.

A "hung parliament" might at least make parliamentary discussion a reality. Call it horse trading if you will, but policies commanding broader popular support would be hammered out and this would be greatly for the benefit of our nation. Do we not believe in the virtues of the free market and consumers' choice? The consumers, the electorate, should have a more effective say.

Yours faithfully,  
R. J. HALL,  
15 North Walls,  
Chichester,  
West Sussex.

From Mr Donald Clark

Sir, Philip Howard's article on Lincoln Cathedral (May 6) refers to its being visible 30 miles away when illuminated at night. It may be of interest to record that from a hill-top north of Brigg, on a clear day, the cathedral can be seen 30 miles to the south, and York Minster can be seen at a slightly greater distance by turning to face north-west.

Yours faithfully,

DONALD CLARK,  
22 High Street,  
Newport Pagnell,  
Buckinghamshire.  
May 7.

### Financial constraint

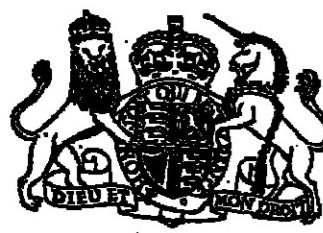
From Mr R. V. Marshall

Sir, Should not an eminent barrister tell the whole truth? If Mr Owen (May 11) received his pocket money weekly, like most others, did he really wait 18½ years before making his post office deposit or did he supplement his income?

Even at £4 each day as an eight-year-old he would have been 10½ before he could enter the financial markets.

Faith is a virtue; what a virtuous man is Mr Owen.

Yours faithfully,  
R. V. MARSHALL,  
Lion Lodge,  
67 The Street,  
Ospringe,  
Faversham,  
Kent.  
May 11.



## COURT AND SOCIAL

### BUCKINGHAM PALACE

May 16: The Queen visited the 2nd Infantry Division at Imphal Barracks, York today.

Her Majesty travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and was received at Linton-on-Ouse Airport by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for North Yorkshire (the Marquess of Normanby).

A Micklegate Bar, York The Queen received by the Right Hon. The Lord Mayor of York (Councillor P. H. Booth) surrendered to Her Majesty the Sword of State of the City which The Queen returned to him.

The Queen walked along the Micklegate and then drove to Impahal Barracks where Her Majesty was received by the Commander-in-Chief, United Kingdom Land Forces (General Sir Frank Kison), the Commander, United Kingdom Field Army (Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Burgess) and the Commander, 2nd Infantry Division (Major-General C. R. Palmer).

The Queen honoured the Commander, 2nd Infantry Division with her presence at the Parade.

This afternoon Her Majesty inspected the 2nd Infantry Division and was received on Parade with a Royal Salute. After the inspection, The Queen was graciously pleased to address the Parade and the Commander replied.

The Queen then witnessed a Drill Past by units of the Division (Drill Past, 2nd Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Gossard) and Fly Past by aircraft of the Royal Air Force and Army Air Corps (Fly Past Commander, Major P. Morris).

Afterwards Her Majesty unveiled a commemorative plaque, reviewed veterans of the Territorial Army and 2nd Infantry Division and attended a Garden Party.

The Hon. Mary Morrison, Sir William Hesketh, Major-General Michael Palmer, and Squadron Leader Alan Wise were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, president of the Royal Agricultural Society of the Commonwealth, left

Heathrow Airport, London this morning in an aircraft of The Queen's flight to visit Zambia and Zimbabwe.

His Royal Highness will subsequently embark in HM Yacht Britannia to join The Queen for the State Visit to Sweden.

Mr Richard Davies is in attendance.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**

May 16: The Prince of Wales, President, The Royal College of Music, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, this evening attended a concert at Exbury, Hampshire.

Mrs George West and Major David Brumhead were in attendance.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**

May 16: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as Patron this evening attended the Royal Caledonian Ball at Grosvenor House, London.

Mrs Angus Blair was in attendance.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**

May 16: The Duchess of Gloucester this afternoon presented prizes to winners of the Radio Times Drama Awards at the Langham Hotel, London.

The Hon. Mrs Muaro was in attendance.

**YORK HOUSE**

ST JAMES'S PALACE

May 16: The Duke of Kent today attended the Royal Automobile Association's AUTOMAN '83 Exhibition at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Lieutenant Commander Sir Richard Buckley.

Princess Andrew will open the Mountbatten Centre, Portsmouth on June 24.

Prince Andrew will attend the British Army's Cup Ball at Boscombe, New Forest, Hampshire, on July 11.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron of the London Federation of Boys' Clubs, will visit the LFBC Centre at Woodrow High House, Amersham on July 12.

Prince Andrew will attend the British Army's Cup Ball at Boscombe, New Forest, Hampshire, on July 16.

There will be a memorial service for Dr R. T. C. Price tomorrow at noon in the chapter of the National Hospital, Queen Square, London, WC1.

Founder's Day at the Royal Hospital Chelsea will be celebrated on Friday, June 10, and not Thursday, June 9, as originally announced. The Princess of Wales will be the reviewing officer.

The Master of Bristol Chancery of the Monarchist League, announced that the Banquet of the Princes will be held in October this year at the Savoy Hotel, London.

The Duke of Kent will open the

Reading Information Technology Centre and will also carry out an industrial visit in Berkshire on June 8.

The Duchess of Kent, as President of the Royal Northern College of Music, will attend a service of thanksgiving and a celebration concert to mark the tenth anniversary of the college on June 12.

The Duke of Kent will visit British Aerospace at Dunsfold on June 14 and later, as Patron, will attend a concert in aid of the Lakeside Country Club near Frimley, Surrey.

The Duchess of Kent will attend the Three Counties Agricultural Society's Show at Malvern, Hereford and Worcester on June 14.

The Duchess of Kent, patron of the Royal British Legion Village, has postponed the opening of the Churchill Hall and Assessment Centre at Malvern on May 24.

The State visit that the president of Sri Lanka and Mrs Jayewardene were due to pay to the United Kingdom has been postponed from June to October 25 to 28.

Prince Andrew will open the Mountbatten Centre, Portsmouth on June 24.

Prince Andrew will open the Fleet Air Arm Museum, Yeovil, on July 11.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron of the London Federation of Boys' Clubs, will visit the LFBC Centre at Woodrow High House, Amersham on July 12.

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The Duke of Kent will open the

HM Government

Lord Lyell, spokesman for the Department of Health and Social Security in the House of Lords, was host at a luncheon held yesterday at Carlton Gardens, in honour of Dr Cui Yuchi, Minister of Public Health of China.

Mrs H. G. Hillman

and Miss A. Arnold

The engagement is announced between Gidran Daniel, son of Mr and Mrs John Hillman, and Anne Margaret, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs Philip Arnold, all of Poole, Dorset.

Mr A. Janek

and Miss K. Bond

The engagement is announced between Anthony, elder son of Mr and Mrs Herbert Janek, of Stanmore, Middlesex, and Sophie, only daughter of Mr Michael Bond, of Little Venice, London, and of Mrs Linda Bond, of Haslemere, Surrey.

Mr D. A. L. Ritchie

and Miss J. S. Beckley

The Marriage took place quietly in Hawick, Roxburghshire, on April 30, between Mr Donald Ritchie and Miss Janet Beckley.

The Rev T. D. M. Raven officiated.

Mr C. D. Randell

and Miss C. C. Van Oss

The marriage took place on Saturday, May 14, at the Church of St Mary and St Bartholomew, Cranborne, of Mr Charles Randell, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Karen Randell, and Miss Celia Van Oss, daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Van Oss.

Mr D. L. Ritchie

and Mrs J. S. Beckley

The Marriage took place quietly in Hawick, Roxburghshire, on April 30, between Mr Donald Ritchie and Miss Janet Beckley.

The Rev T. D. M. Raven officiated.

Mr P. F. Mandeville

and Mrs S. M. Moore

and Mr C. E. Sharpe

and Mrs T. W. Fisher

and Mr C. Butterfield

and Mrs M. A. L. Ritchie

and Mrs C. C. Van Oss

and Mr and Mrs C. C. Van Oss

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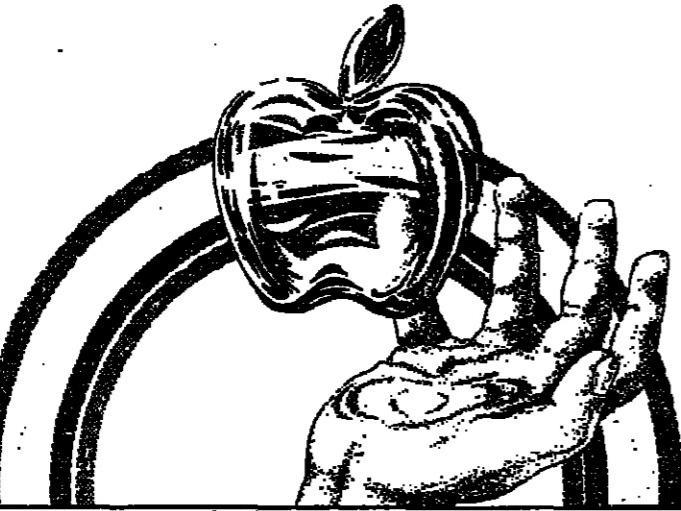
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Mr. A. G. Ross

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# Massive EEC budget for development programme

Two hundred and fifty-three million ECUs, or about £152m at current rates. That is the amount in the EEC's 1984 budget proposals for the ESPRIT (European Strategic Programme for Research in Information Technology: the word development should be in there but it spoils the acronym) programme.

It is not simply the size of the budget that is important, but that ESPRIT is also a departure from prior practice: a programme really scheduled to be European, to cut across national boundaries, and to bring organizations and people from the EEC countries to work together in joint research.

None of this means to say that the money will actually be spent. These are proposals (the EEC faces a general budget crisis) and there is the hurdle of the Council of Ministers to overcome.

And that, budget crisis or not, can still not be presumed to be a formality. The ESPRIT proposals may make technological sense but the economic reality is that the programme is initially bound to benefit the larger more technologically aware countries in the EEC: France, West Germany, Italy, Holland and ourselves.

Whether one likes that or not, if the programme is to go ahead it is a necessity. Those are the countries that have the industry, the laboratories, the skills to make the programme worth pursuing at all. How the rest of Europe views it will only discover when the first year's budget has been passed and the contracts start to be awarded.

For the £150m plus is only the first year's budget in a 10 year programme which the EEC Commissioner with responsibility for the future of the information technology industry, Viscount Davignon stated in Paris recently would cost more than £800m in the first five years, half of that sum being found by industry.

For like Britain's Alvey Advanced Information Technology programme, ESPRIT is an up to 50 per cent public funding programme, which means that if finally approved expenditure in the first year will not be far short of £200m.

Secondly, and again also like Alvey, and this time the Japanese fifth generation R&D programme, ESPRIT is concerned with research in base technology. At this level it is cooperative. At the product development phase which follows, competition is expected to



Viscount Davignon: an £800m programme

rule. Indeed other Europeans will eventually be able to access research results after, of course, an appropriate payment.

But the research results will not be available to everybody, and not everybody will be able to take part. The programme is unashamedly nationalistic, if that is not a contradiction in terms.

Though I have been unable to find serious limitations on the ownership and control of companies taking part in the programme in the preliminary documentation, the contracts issued under an already approved pilot ESPRIT programme, in which, among other things the contractual arrangements are being developed and tested, these indicate that they exist.

I am told that the fine contractual print includes the companies involved giving assurances that the dissemination of research results remains in Europe and can not feature in the product of ex EEC countries. They will have to go and find out themselves using their own funds.

Those assurances are going to make it difficult, particularly for large US owned companies in Europe to take part, especially when they have integrated research and production going further than the EEC. (Unless of course there has been a fudge, for some have been said to have been lobbying for inclusion.)

ESPRIT is the result of much hard thinking, and not just by bureaucrats, though the directorate at the centre in Brussels contains some highly skilled ones both technically and commercially.

Sitting in the background is a steering group which meets with Davignon frequently - indeed the programme is a result of their discussions. It includes representatives from ten of Europe's largest concerned companies, among them GEC,

ICI, Siemens, Philips, and Olivetti.

The resulting programme is essentially long term, and the rationale for it is similar to that in Alvey. As the preliminary report putting the ESPRIT programme forward put it:

"There is increasing evidence that a considerable proportion of European R & D resources is directed towards research which is aimed at catching up with what has already taken place elsewhere. Long term industrial research which could in effect provide product leadership is to a large extent neglected because of resource limitation, and ESPRIT will aim at correcting this situation."

Many of the products which will eventually result from this programme are unlikely to arrive on the market before well into the 1990s, though many of the tools, particularly in software and microelectronics, which are necessary to make those products possible, could well be appearing in quite a short time scale. This is particularly so in the VLSI area.

Above all, what must be remembered about the ESPRIT programme is that it is a European programme. To take part companies have to put forward proposals in some form of partnership with companies and organizations in other European countries.

The closing date for applications for the first phase was in February, and the Commission received more than 200 applications. Some ignored that condition taking the view that their expertise was sufficient. I understand that the Commission has been ruthless in excluding them, and that the necessary wedging out has reduced the number of projects which will get the go ahead, given of course that the money is finally made available, to between 30 and 40.

Rex Malik

Technology, Hong Kong Exhibition Centre, June 7-10. Terry Hill, Industrial & Trade Fairs International Ltd, 122 705 6707.

Less than two years after investing \$400m in Oxford-based Hytec Microsystems, the British Technology Group has sold back the 16 per cent equity it held in the company.

The investment, through BTG's Small Companies Division, has been realised at a profit, and as David James, Director of the Small Companies Division, points out Hytec is the first of 42 small companies, with more than £2m invested in them, that has completed an option sale.

Hytec, now fully back in the hands of its founders Chris Howe-Davies and Chris Swinbank, has just unveiled a new range of micros under the title Prelude. Swinbank examined the possibility of manufacturing the new machines in Taiwan, but because of the uncertainties of currency fluctuations, freight costs and local supervision, came to the conclusion that production there would only shave 50 pence off the cost of each unit.

Following the recent Sinclair price cut, Commodore are offering a new deal for the first-time home micro user, with a package containing their VIC 20, cassette deck, a teach yourself basic pack and four cassette games to sell for an inclusive £149, backed by a £250,000 press campaign.

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Application form and further details from Mrs. S. M. Brown, Head of Personnel, City of London Polytechnic, 100 Holloway Road, London N7 8AE.

Closing date: 20th May 1983.

Interviews: 2nd June 1983.

Further details and application form available from Mrs. S. M. Brown, Head of Personnel, City of London Polytechnic, 100 Holloway Road, London N7 8AE.

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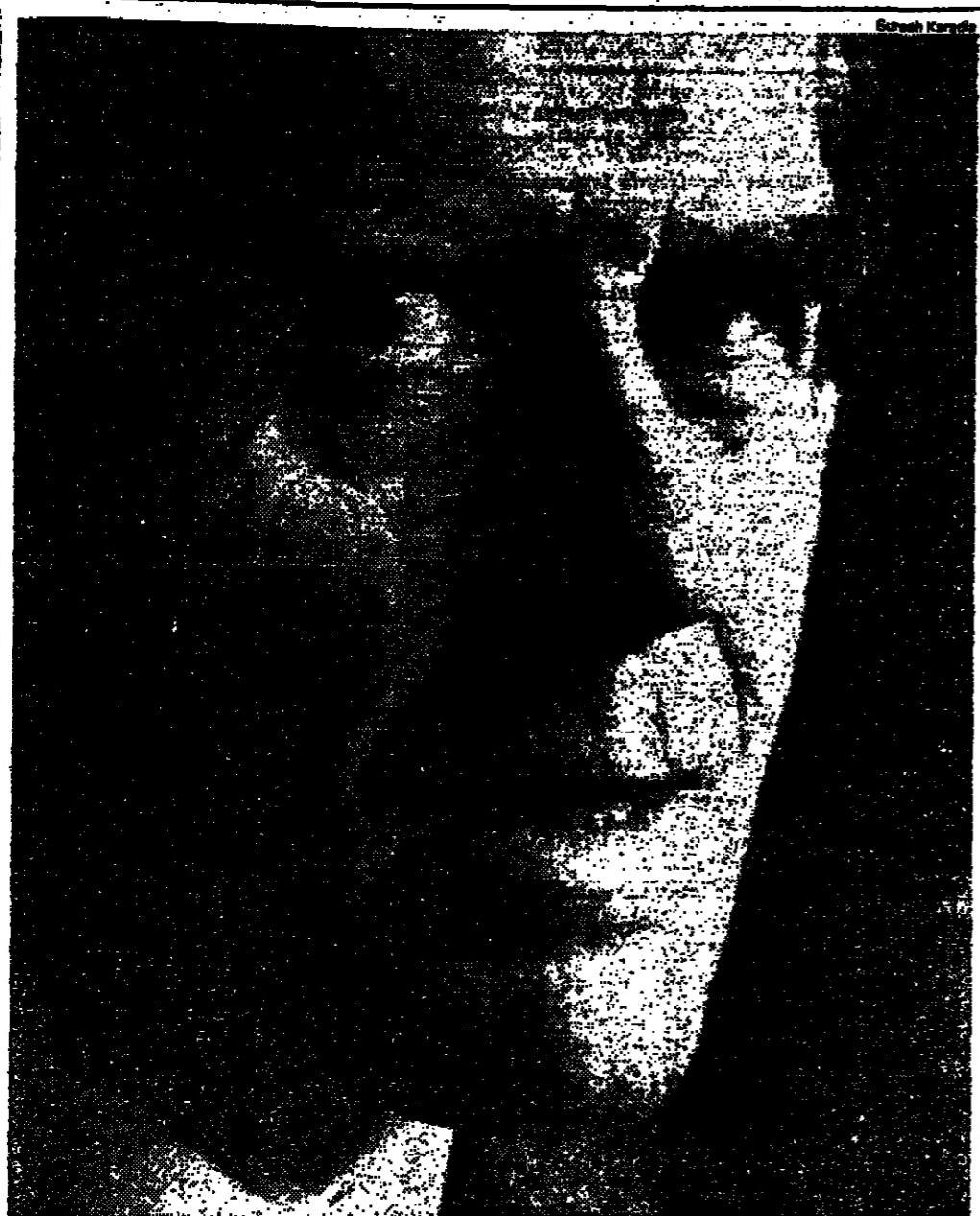
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Brian Oakley: 'I can't avoid the new challenge'

## THE WEEK

Clive Cookson

## Dial 192, the quick American way

British Telecom's £32m programme to computerize directory inquiries, announced last Thursday, should bring relief to long-suffering subscribers who wait patiently for an answer to their 192 calls and then hang on while the operator looks up the number on today's slow microfiche system.

But the decision to give the contract to Standard Telephones and Cables aroused controversy because STC will be supplying an American-developed system, originating from Computer Consoles Incorporated (CCI) of Rochester, New York, and US companies are likely to benefit to the tune of about £1.5m.

ICL was upset that BT was not willing to wait for its British-developed CAFS system. ICL said it had to tender jointly with another American company, Tele-Sciences, because BT would only consider operational systems which could be demonstrated — and that inevitably meant adopting an American solution.

If ICL had won the contract, it would have run the system on the Tele-Sciences software as an interim measure and then converted it to CAFS when that was ready. "Naturally we're disappointed with the decision," ICL said, "as we had hoped to develop jointly with BT a new generation of directory assistance systems which would have had tremendous export potential."

BT did run a trial directory inquiry system based on an early version of CAFS four years ago. Although that was a success in operational terms, ICL acknowledges that it would have been too expensive for adoption nationwide. The new low-cost CAFS is now at an advanced stage of development.

But enough of what might have been. The CCI system actually chosen is already in widespread use in the United States and, BT says, "does not require significant adaptation." People who have called directory assistance there will know how effective it is: the operator normally shoots back the phone number you want as soon as you have given a name and address.

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CONTROL DATA

# The new man heading Britain's drive into technology

"On the whole the British are bad cooperators," declares Brian Oakley. "We like to do our own thing, don't we?"

It's a disarming view from someone who is taking on the job of persuading companies, universities and government departments to collaborate in advanced information technology, and whose success could be vital to Britain's industrial future. But Oakley is a realist, and has no illusions about the difficulties of his task.

At the end of April, Industry Secretary Patrick Jenkin named Brian Oakley to head the directorate which will manage the Government's response to the Alvey Committee's report — a five-year, £350m project to give Britain the edge in key areas of technology.

The scheme has all the hallmarks of Late Thatcher policy-making: a conviction in the overwhelming importance of IT, but an insistence that industry must stump up half the cost.

"Yes, I want to do it," Oakley admits. "In a sense I can't avoid the challenge. I've seen the nonsenses the UK has committed over the years through not getting proper cooperation, and I've seen the Japanese challenge."

"I think conceivably I'm a masochist," he adds with a smile.

In many ways, Oakley's career has been a preparation for his new role. When he came down from Oxford in 1950 he joined the Government research

establishment at Malvern (still known under its famous wartime initials of TRE).

In subsequent years he moved between various ministries, including spells in Whitehall, before taking up his present position in 1978 as Secretary of the Science & Engineering Research Council (SERC). His appointment as head of the Alvey directorate will date from June 1.

His early career was not far removed from pure research, but when he transferred to the Air Ministry in 1953 he became involved in operational research. "It taught me how to analyse, an experience I've never regretted. On the whole scientists are not terribly good at that."

Later he was head of the Industrial Applications Unit at the Royal Radar Establishment, then head of the Ministry of Technology's Computer Systems branch and of the Research Requirements Division at the Department of Trade & Industry.

A thread running through much of this was the attempt to combine defence and civil research, and to persuade research units in government, the universities and industry to collaborate. Since he has been at SERC, he has been pushing academics and industrialists to work together. "I'm conscious I've succeeded in doing something," Oakley says.

Implementing the Alvey policies, though, is going to involve cooperation on a far

larger scale. The projects are the kind that make a research man's eyes light up: software engineering, very large-scale integration (VLSI), man-machine interfaces and intelligent knowledge-based systems (IKBS). But the aim is to promote research which will lead to commercial applications.

Then, in addition to getting agreement on cost sharing, the results of the research must be split between project partners, who could well be arch competitors.

## Massive EEC budget, page 20

Oakley believes there are some areas where cooperation can come about quite naturally. This is particularly so where commercial exploitation is well into the future, such as IKBS.

"A much more difficult one is when you have a bunch of firms competing in the market in a particular area," he admits. "You have to say to them, on the Japanese model, 'You can't do as much as you want to do on your own — get together with these other firms, share the research programme, and then compete like hell in the market place'."

The Alvey Committee (of which Brian Oakley was a member) recommended that some projects should receive 90 per cent government funding. This was rejected by the

Government on the grounds that it would not secure enough industrial commitment.

Oakley feels that 90 per cent funding would have made it much easier to achieve cooperation in difficult cases. "The price you pay is that you cannot be sure that the company, deep down, wants to do it."

He has no intention of playing a passive role, doling out funds to those who make the most persuasive approaches.

"Nothing on earth will prevent industry and academics coming to us and saying we ought to be funding this or that. I'm not sure we will take all that much notice, unless we in the directorate think it's something that must be done."

"I believe the directorate will pick out the lines of work, but when we speak to the firms they may suggest alternative approaches. We will have to be much more flexible than in the defence sector, but the objectives will be set down, and I hope industry will agree with this."

As well as recommending basic research and design tools, the Alvey Committee suggested "capability demonstrators" to test emerging technologies. Oakley sees potential difficulties in achieving cooperation here, because the demonstrators could soon be turned into commercial products.

"Ideally," he says, "what I would like on my table on June 1 is a set of plan proposals from the leading firms for the themes they believe ought to be tackled

for the major demonstrators. I would like to match them together, but I don't think we can afford to wait until we have them assembled. We will have to take some ad hoc decisions."

If there will be problems in getting agreement under way in the first place, Oakley agrees that sharing the results will be a minefield.

"In the Alvey Committee this was argued very fiercely," he admits. "You have to be very careful not to demotivate firms in taking the enormous gamble in putting things on the market. That gamble is much bigger than doing the R & D."

If a firm is doing part of the Alvey programme, if it is at all possible that firm must be given the knowledge that it can make profits out of the work in due course. On the other hand, there is no reason why at the research stage they shouldn't share that work with their colleagues in the programme. Working individually, British companies are just too small to compete. That's what it's all about."

At 56, Brian Oakley has a full career behind him, and he has found his time at SERC extremely enjoyable.

"I thoroughly like what I'm doing," he says. "Why give up that comfortable life? The only real answer is that I believe this programme has got to be done, and I couldn't possibly end my career without taking up that challenge."

Roger Woolnough

For the office.

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## Investment and Finance

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Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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### STOCK EXCHANGES

**FT Index:** 671.1 down 0.6  
**FT GIfts:** 80.61 down 0.08  
**FT All Share:** 419.15 up 1.24  
**Bargains:** 15.649  
**Trinity Hall USM Index:** 168.2 down 0.2  
**Tokyo:** Nikkei Dow Jones, 8591.79 down 35.52  
**Hongkong:** Hang Seng Index, 942.80 down 6.75  
**New York:** Dow Jones Industrial Average (latest) 1201.73 down 17.02

### CURRENCIES

**LONDON CLOSE**  
Sterling \$1.5585 down 85 pps  
Index 83.8 down 0.1  
DM 3.84 up 0.75  
Fr 11.55 up 0.175  
Yen 363.75 up 0.25  
**Dollar 122.3 up 0.5**  
Index 83.8 down 0.1  
DM 3.84 up 0.75  
Yen 363.75 up 0.25  
**Gold**  
\$437.75 down \$3.50  
**NEW YORK LATEST**  
Gold \$436.25  
Sterling \$1.5680

### INTEREST RATES

**Domestic rates:**  
Base rates 10  
3 month interbank 10% - 10½  
**Euro-currency rates:**  
3 month dollar 8½ - 9  
3 month DM 5½ - 4½  
3 month Fr 13½ - 13¾  
**ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV**  
Average reference rate for interest period April 6 to May 3, 1983 inclusive: 10.304 per cent

### PRICE CHANGES

**Ogilvy & M.** £26.25, up 24.00  
**Wearwell,** 65p, up 5p  
**Francis Ind.** 35p, up 3p  
**T. Borthwick,** 26p, up 2p  
**Dana,** £24.937, up £1.8125  
**Bremmer,** 27p up 2p  
**Massey-F.** 315p, down 45p  
**Atlantic Met.** 80p, down 7p  
**Rotaprint,** 7p, down 0.5p  
**First Castle,** 81p, down 5p  
**Solicitors Law** 33p, down 2p

### TODAY

**Interims:** Thomas Borthwick and Sons, General Accident Fire and Life Assurance (first qtr), Pentland Inv. Finalis; Amos Hinton and Son, Gieves, London and Lannox, Mersey Docks and Harbour, Walter Funicman, Wearwell, Whitbread.  
**Economic statistics:** Index of industrial production (March prov).

**EEC forecasts economic upturn**

The European Community's executive commission yesterday held out cautious hopes of an economic recovery this year after the disappointment of predictions for an upturn in the second half of 1982.

The Commission said in its quarterly economic report that conditions were now "somewhat brighter" due to lower inflation rates, a hoped-for pickup in industrial demand and weaker oil prices.

Despite signs of an economic upturn early last year, recession in the EEC started in 1983. The Community's real gross domestic product is estimated to have fallen by an annual rate of 2.4 per cent in the second half of 1982.

**HERON BUY:** Mr Gerald Konson's Heron Corporation has bought 77 per cent of a private video company called Lutetiae Communications which trades as Videofone. Lutetiae buys the video rights to television and cinema films as well as renting pre-recorded video cassettes to 1,200 video shops. Profits for the year to August are expected to be £3m.

**MERGER:** Riley Leisure's 56.6m shares bid for Leisure Industries has been accepted by shareholders accounting for 85.6 per cent of Industries' capital thus clearing the way for the merger between the two snooker and billiard table makers to go ahead.

**OIL INCREASE:** Norway has effectively abandoned its previous policy of restraining its oil production, and is likely to be an even larger oil exporter than Britain by the end of the 1980s. Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, the industry newsletter reported yesterday, exports are expected to rise from about 450,000 barrels a day to at least 900,000 barrels a day by 1990.

**MORE SHARES:** United Newspapers now speaks for 15.4 per cent of its shares in Benn Brothers, the specialist publisher, for which it is offering over £14m against a rival bid from Exel. The increase in its stake follows market buying on Friday.

Exel results - page 24

## GrandMet profits soar to £113m

By Our Financial Staff

Grand Metropolitan, the hotels and tobacco group delighted the stock market yesterday with pretax profits rising to £113.6m in the six months to the end of March, compared with £74.8m in the same period of the previous year. The shares quickly rose 1p to 338p, in spite of caution from management that the same rate of progress could not be maintained in the second half of the year.

The trigger for the decline was the huge 4.2bn rise in the money supply M1 announced on Friday. This negated nine weeks of negligible money growth between February 23 and April 27 and undermined prospects of further declines in interest rates.

The stock market has been in a phase of nervous consolidation since the end of April, with no significant progress this month.

On May 5, Mr John Mendelson, the highly-respected technical market analyst for Morgan Stanley, investment bankers, called for a return to higher cash holdings by the company's clients.

He said there would be an

## Dow plummets 20 points after \$4.2bn rise in money supply

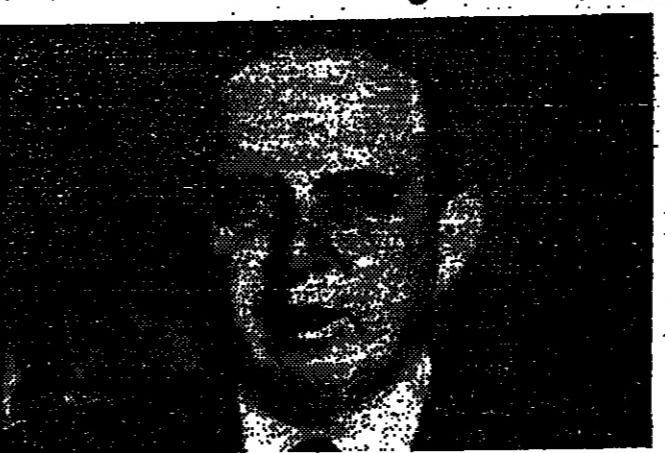
From Maxwell Newton, New York

The long-awaited correction to the Wall Street stock market boom seems to have started yesterday, when the Dow Jones Industrial average plunged 20 points to 1,198 in the opening hours of trading. By 2pm it was down about 18 points.

The trigger for the decline was the huge 4.2bn rise in the money supply M1 announced on Friday. This negated nine weeks of negligible money growth between February 23 and April 27 and undermined prospects of further declines in interest rates.

The market stopped in its tracks at the end of last month. But for the next two weeks there was some confusion, as a consequence of the negligible money growth between February 23 and April 27.

During the week of May 6 there was an exceptionally successful Treasury refinancing which brought out a strong buying demand for Treasury issues, particularly one and three-year notes. This refinanc-



Kaufman: interest rates are heading upward

ing success took the edge off the bears' arguments momentarily.

But when the \$4.2bn rise in money M1 was announced on Friday, the bears moved into the ascendancy.

Over the weekend, Mr Henry Kaufman, chief economist at Salomon Brothers, performed another of his amazing somer-

saults and declared that interest rates are heading upwards.

On Friday, before the big money supply rise was announced, he said the Fed had "substantial leeway in determining policy for the balance of May".

Now that has changed. There is fear in the financial markets

### City Comment

## Brussels' limited revolution

There are those who think that the greatest achievement of the European Community in its programme to harmonize company law had been to force British public companies to change their titles from Ltd to Plc. It is not altogether unjustified reflection that the programme, while being of consuming interest to accountants, and to Eurocrats in general has not been otherwise of great moment.

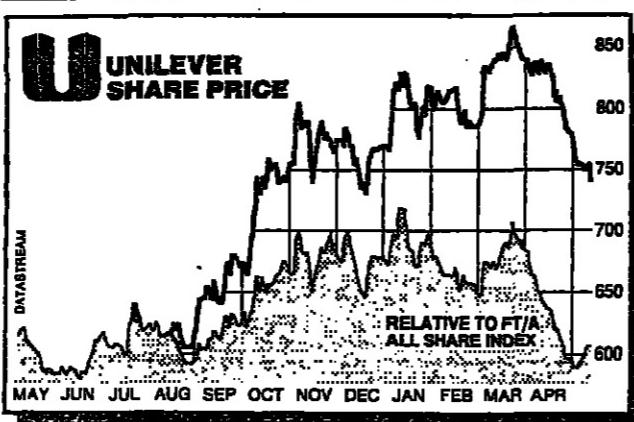
But these things take time, and the news from Brussels yesterday was that the Community had now produced a directive which would significantly change the content of public company accounts as opposed to their form and presentation.

The new measure was passed in spite of recent lobbying by those vanguard countries of Luxembourg and Italy, and sustained opposition by the United States which is interested though not a member. It requires that all companies operating in the Community if they have a turnover of more than \$8m, assets in excess of \$4m and more than 250 employees should produce consolidated accounts.

The new legislation does not recognize the right of private companies to remain silent, opting instead for size as the qualifying factor in reporting, which means that a great many US companies will have to make public details which have until now been jealously guarded secrets.

But they need not get too excited, for though this is a revolution of sorts, it will still be a long time before any company is forced naked into the publishing business. The law has taken 10 years to get through the Community, and member countries now have until 1988 to draw up the legislation they need to make companies comply with it. And then the Community is talking about a further 10-year transition period, beginning in 1990.

It is therefore possible that the full impact of these changes will not make its mark till the year 2000, which is a long time even in the slow moving world of Brussels. It does make one wonder if the need for the change is at all pressing. And if it is not, why bother?



## Mild winter hits Unilever sales

By Jonathan Clare

Results from Unilever, the Anglo-Dutch food and detergent group show the lowest quarterly increase in sales for six years, a performance which has underlined its warning of flat profit and sales figures for this year.

Profits of £163m, against £179m were well within City estimates, albeit at the low end. While problems in Nigeria had been expected and discounted, the poor performance in some European products and in French-speaking Africa came as a shock.

European results were down on last year largely because of the mild winter which hit frozen food sales and a release of stocks by the EEC. Butter sales by the EEC usually hit Unilever's fourth quarter, but a later release meant the impact was felt in this year's first quarter instead.

Toiletries in Europe were hit by heavy promotional spending, especially the launch of new toothpastes in Britain and Italy and shampoo in West Germany.

Results in French Africa are expected to be bad in the second

quarter, while problems in Nigeria are being stored up in the two associate companies, largely because of Nigerian import restrictions.

National Starch performed better in the US in the quarter with the upturn in the economy which improved demand for adhesives for the car industry.

Lever Brothers also in the US showed an operating profit for the first time in three years after being close to break even at the year end. However, it still needs much work.

Sales in cash terms were up by 2 per cent to £1.278m, but down 2 per cent in volume with the fall attributed to Africa.

Recovery in the world markets will lag behind both Europe and the US. Interim results from Unilever will probably be behind last time because of the African problems, though profits should be just ahead for the whole year.

## Linfood offers £41m in Key Markets battle

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Approval of Linfood's shareholding, while the Safeway offer was a firm bid, Safeway also has the financial muscle behind it of its parent company.

An extraordinary meeting of the Linfood shareholders is to be held as soon as possible, with the Linfood board unanimously recommending approval of the new offer.

The increased offer is made on identical terms and conditions to those in the original agreement between Fitch Lovell and Safeway for the sale of Key Markets, said Linfood.

Linfood will shortly send Fitch Lovell a signed contract on the increased offer. Fitch Lovell's shareholders meeting, at present due only to decide on the Safeway bid, is on Friday.

Safeway had the support of the Fitch Lovell board. The question is whether the board can be persuaded to adopt a neutral stance and leave it to the shareholders to decide which offer is to be preferred.

## Joint venture to help start new businesses

## Abbey offers free offices to young

By Lorna Bourke

Help in starting up a new business is on offer to the young unemployed under a new scheme sponsored by the Industrial Society in conjunction with the Abbey National Building Society and Capital Radio.

Abbey National has put up £23,000 and the offer of free office space over its branch offices to young entrepreneurs in the Head Start for Business scheme. The Ubilee Trust of which Prince Charles is president has chipped in £6,000 to help with administrative costs.

Young unemployed people will be encouraged to submit ideas for new businesses to Capital Radio, and those selected to be given support will have their progress monitored by it. The radio will provide publicity for the scheme.

The best 75 candidates will be invited to spend a day at the Industrial Society to discuss the essential points in setting up a

## US steel deal 'crucial'

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, is to have further talks with United States Steel within the next month over his controversial transatlantic deal which, he claims, has become crucial to the future operation of the big Ravenscraig plant in Scotland.

In the face of widespread trade union opposition to the venture in the United States and Scotland, Mr MacGregor appears to have convinced the British Government that it will have to reverse its earlier decision and agree to the closure of the entire Ravenscraig works if the collaboration project with United States Steel does not succeed.

One of the major factors in the scheme's favour, says the BSC chairman, is the belief that it will begin to be profitable within two or three years.

Mr MacGregor now faces an added difficulty in his desire to sell the deal seen rapidly. The present Government is unlikely to give him the go-ahead to implement a plan that is politically sensitive before the election but he also faces increasing pressure from United States Steel to conclude the deal before July.

Mr David Roderick, chairman of the American corporation, has made clear that he needs to tie up a deal with a supplier of semi-finished steel to keep open the company's Fairless works near Philadelphia and, failing success with the BSC, would negotiate with other European or Far East Producers.

The presently proposed joint venture would involve the BSC providing Fairless with about £1,900m of unfinished steel over the next three years and while the resulting loss of jobs at Ravenscraig could be as high as 2,500, Mr MacGregor believes that 2,000 jobs could be guaranteed for at least five years.

Last month, Mr Roderick said that the first £400m (£256m) earned from the proposed venture would be used to refurbish the aging Fairless works. In addition, part of the capital arranged by the BSC would be used to modernize other out-dated United States Steel plants.



MacGregor: further talks

## Invisibles fuel recovery hopes

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Fresh evidence of economic recovery at home and abroad came yesterday with an optimistic assessment of prospects for Britain's invisible export earners and news of continuing buoyant consumer spending in the shops last month.

A survey of eight leading service industries revealed that six of the sectors expect net overseas earnings to rise by between 5 and 20 per cent this year, with a dramatic slowdown in the decline of earnings from shipping.

The eight sectors account for half of Britain's invisible earnings of £27,000m last year, mostly 80 per cent of the £5,500m balance of payments surplus on private sector invisibles.

Prospects for world invisible trade this year are described by the survey as "reasonably bright", with most sectors expecting increases and Britain's share of world markets being maintained or increased.

The biggest increases in earnings are forecast for civil aviation (10 to 15 per cent), the Stock Exchange (10 to 15 per cent), and consulting engineers (10 per cent) compared with 20 per cent last year.

The average increase in earnings for the eight sectors surveyed is put by the survey at about 9 to 10 per cent, similar to last year's jump of 11 per cent, which could add £1,000m to Britain's invisible income this year.

Prospects for industry at home have also been lifted by record business in the high street. The Department of Trade announced yesterday that the volume of retail trade over the three months to April was the highest ever, up 0.5 per cent from the previous three months and 5 per cent higher than in the same period last year.

Business was little changed between March and April according to the provisional figures, with the retail sales index at 112 last month about 5.5 per cent above its level a year earlier.

A note of caution is being sounded by retailers and finance houses, however, on worries that consumers may be going too deeply into debt to finance spending. UAP, the credit information agency, said yesterday that several of its members were reporting modest growth in earnings of 7 per cent this year, as the lower sterling exchange rate boosts margins

for home improvement firms and member countries now have until 1988 to draw up the legislation they need to make companies comply with it. And then the Community is talking about a further 10-year transition period, beginning in 1990.

It is therefore possible that the full impact of these changes will not make its mark till the year 2000, which is a long time even in the slow moving world of Brussels. It does make one wonder if the need for the change is at all pressing. And if it is not, why bother?

## Lloyd's picks finance chief

COMPANY NEWS  
IN BRIEF

Reporting higher half-time results, United Scientific Holdings is lifting its interim payment from 2.14p to 2.85p gross a share.

In the half-year to March 31, pretax profits rose by 44 per cent to £6.7m on turnover up from £45.43m to £63.75m. Earnings per share were up from 5p to 7.2p. The board expects the second half-year's results to show an improvement on the first half. The group order book stands at £125m and further significant contracts are expected to be finished very shortly.

**United Weeks Associates**  
Year to 30.1.83.  
Pretax profit, £152,000 (£242,000).  
Stated earnings, 1.2p (2.4p).  
Turnover, £8.97m (£10.56m).  
Net dividend, 0.7p (0.7p).

**Herman Smith**  
Year to 15.1.83.  
Pretax loss, £66,000 (£104,000 profit).  
Turnover, £4.45m (£4.6m).  
Net dividend, 0.2p (0.2p).

**James Beattie**  
Year to 31.1.83.  
Pretax profit, £3.47m (£2.99m).  
Stated earnings, 7.99p (£6.93p).  
Turnover, £39.81m (£38.07m).  
Net dividend, 2.65p (2.375p).

**Thomas Warrington & Sons**  
Year to 31.12.82.  
Pretax profit, £616,000 (£613,000).  
Stated earnings 12.4p (12.38p).  
Turnover, 29.93m (£10.38m).  
Net dividend, 6.15p (5.6p).

**Matthew Brown lifts dividend**

**Matthew Brown**  
Half-year to 24.4.83.  
Pretax profit, £2.5m (£2.32m).  
Stated earnings, 7.54p (7.37p).  
Turnover, £17.71m (£15.99m).  
Net interim dividend, 1.6p (1.35p).

Trading profits of Matthew Brown, the brewer, for the half-year to April 2 improved by 12 per cent on 1982 to £3.01m. Pretax profits were ahead by 7.7 per cent to £2.5m, with a smaller surplus from property disposals and lower interest rates.

The interim payment is being raised from 1.35p to 1.6p net a share. Brown's board explains that this increase should not be interpreted as an indication of full-year intentions, but rather as a modest improvement in the balance between interim and final.

Meanwhile, it is investigating better and cheaper transmission systems for bettering results.

The use of satellite dishes in conjunction with British Telecom is likely.

Both Exel computing and Exel statistics did well. The Prestel agreement was terminated over a year ago.

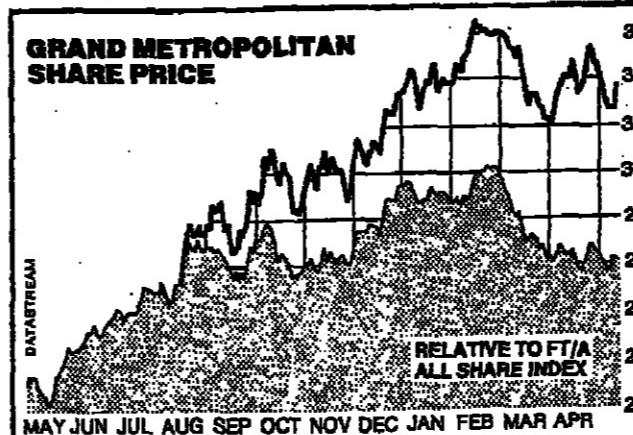
The Office of Fair Trading's investigation of the arrangement with the Press Association for the pooling of sports reporting has been resolved. Exel bought out PA for £4.25m and would have made £1m profit by selling the service to PA under the new arrangements had they been in operation last year.

Digital Microsystems did extremely well, although its results were offset by problems at Robotron and Transtel. Profits of this division were down at £1.3m against £1.4m.

Prospects for the group look bright, but the shares were unchanged at 310p with the market contemplating what happens to the Benn bid after United Newspapers' increased offer. A decision is promised this week.

It traditionally does well in the second half through advertisements for cough and cold cures, but the last quarter also benefited from new accounts.

The wire services both for sports - racing especially - and financial services also showed a strong increase from £1.5m to £2.5m. The improvement reflects the closing of the golf service in September after it lost Exel £500,000 over two years.



end of March, analysis were already reaching for their calculators and upgrading their full year's forecasts.

The news pushed the shares up 11p to 338p in spite of the cautionary remarks which the interim report contained about not expecting the first-half

disappoint, but this time round the caution is understandable. There are three principal factors which argue against a repeat performance.

The biggest of these is currency factors, with a turnaround of £35m, compared with the first half of last year. The calculation date for the figures coincide almost exactly with the trough of sterling against the dollar, thus highlighting GrandMet's increased US dollar earnings.

It is clear that only a disastrous performance by sterling in the second half of GrandMet's year could permit a similar gain and indeed the trend has already moved in the other direction.

The currency factor was amplified in the first half of the year by an unusually good performance by GrandMet's Liggett subsidiary. This did unusually well

because of the doubling of US Federal cigarette taxation in January - with the company benefiting from advance sales as a result. That is something else that will not be repeated in the second half.

The third significant factor has been the reduction in the interest rate charge. This has been due partly to the expected fall in the interest charge as a result of the £125m rights issue in June of last year, with the added effect of the general fall in interest rates.

There is a fourth factor as well. The change in GrandMet's group structure has made for a much less seasonal bias in its favour of the first half.

On the other hand the interim dividend is up from 3.5p to 3.75p, as well in line with market expectation, and even at its present price GrandMet does not look overvalued. It has seldom been a sell recommendation.

**Geers Gross**

**Geers Gross**  
Year to 31.12.82.  
Pretax profit, £1.8m (£1m).  
Stated earnings, 8.5p (8.1p).  
Turnover, £27.5m (£22.3m).  
Net final dividend, 2p making 4p.  
Share price 184p up 6p. Yield 3.1%.

News that Geers Gross, the advertising agency, has marginally exceeded the profit forecast for last year made at the time of February's £4.3m cash call, was hardly a surprise for the stock market, but the shares nevertheless added 6p to 184p, demanding anything more.

**COMMODITIES**

**LONDON METAL EXCHANGE**  
Prices in pounds per metric ton  
Silver in pence per Troy ounce

**Yester's Close**  
Previous Close

**May 17**

**May 16**

**May 15**

**May 14**

**May 13**

**May 12**

**May 11**

**May 10**

**May 9**

**May 8**

**May 7**

**May 6**

**May 5**

**May 4**

**May 3**

**May 2**

**May 1**

**May 2**

**May 1**

## APPOINTMENTS.

**New chief for Thomas Tilling**

Sir Arthur Norman has been appointed chairman of Thomas Tilling. He succeeds Sir Robert Taylor who has retired. Sir Arthur joined the board of Thomas Tilling in 1979 and became deputy chairman in December 1982. He is chairman of the De La Rue Company and a director of Sun Life Assurance Society, Whitbread and Co and SKF (UK).

Mr Dennis Marler, managing director of Capital & Counties, has been elected as president of the British Property Federation. He succeeds Mr Christopher Benson. Mr Harry Axton, chairman-elect of Brixton Estate, was elected as senior vice-president. Mr Richard Samuels, of Baker Harris Saunders, and Mr Terence Powell, of Haslemere Estates, were re-elected as honorary treasurer and junior vice-president respectively.

Mr A. R. G. Raeburn has been appointed to the board of directors of Boosey & Hawkes.

Mr Elise Langdon-Fox, Mr Keith Hutchesson and Mr Paul Fitzmaurice have been appointed partners of Nabarro Nathanson.

Mr Kevin J. T. Murphy-O'Connor has joined Gibbs Sage as a divisional director of its North American division with special duties to develop aviation business.

Mr John Dowdell has been appointed managing director of Chancery Leasing, a new joint venture company with London-based Chancery Securities, a licensed deposit-taking institution. Mr Harvey Cohen, Mr Geoffrey Berger and Mr Brian Rubins are the other directors of Chancery Leasing.

Mr Haward Cass has become financial director and company secretary of Cass White of Crawley, Sussex.

Mr David A. Jamieson has been appointed a director of National Westminster Bank and chairman of its eastern regional board, of which he has been a member since 1969. He succeeds Lord Boardman who has become National Westminster's chairman on Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton's departure in advance of assuming his duties as Governor of the Bank of England on July 1. Mr Jamieson is chairman of River & Mercantile Trust and deputy chairman of Steeley and of the London Board of the Australian Mutual Provident Society.

A curious thing appears to be happening in Fleet Street, the significance of which is only just beginning to dawn on national newspaper management: the quality papers have begun to advertise themselves more heavily than the popular ones.

Last year, the most heavily advertised daily newspaper was the *Guardian* which spent more on advertising itself than the *Sun* and the *News of the World* combined. The *Financial Times* spent more than any of the mass market Mirror Group titles, the *Daily Mirror*, the *Sunday Mirror* and the *Sunday People*.

In 1982, according to Media Expectation Analysis Ltd, the *Guardian* spent £1,543,000 on advertising, compared with the *Sun's* £730,000 and the *News of the World's* £713,000. Only the *Mail on Sunday*, which had the burden of launching itself once but twice spent more — £3,457,000.

On the face of it expenditure on this scale by quality papers makes little sense. None of them is doing well in terms of profits, although the *Guardian* has cut away its usual losses. In any case, advertising is much more important to quality papers than crude circulation.

Average advertising accounts for roughly 70 per cent of revenue for quality papers with sales of newspapers traditionally netting only 30 per cent. For popular papers, these percentages are roughly reversed, so circulation would appear much more important.

**Advertising is more important to the qualities**

In the long run, the right kind of circulation certainly determines the attractions of a quality paper for advertisers. But in the short run, the state of the economy and cost cutting seem more important:

So why should the *Guardian*, with a circulation of 432,000, spend more advertising itself than the most popular daily and Sunday newspapers combined, with their aggregate circulation of 8.6 million?

The *FT* campaign is designed as a corporate drive that will boost not just the circulation of the paper but advertisement sales as well. "It is a low-key approach which was bound to take time," says Mr Kippen.

Why should the *FT*, with an October to March average sale of 214,000, spend more than the *Sunday Mirror*, whose circulation is almost 3.5 million? And why, for that matter, should *The Times*, with a

## The changing pattern of advertising by newspapers

2000s	1982	1981	1980	1975
The Times	1,543	418	609	67
Guardian	523	370	42	7
Financial Times	52	182	-	-
D Express	878	436	215	442
D Mail	1,189	1,706	397	212
Sun	1,730	2,782	2,622	1,034
D Mirror	411	1,525	1,457	433
D Star	819	1,364	496	-
Mail on Sunday	3,457	-	-	-
News of World	714	1,634	1,097	174
People	451	558	563	184
S Express	1,354	885	46	108
S Mirror	405	523	539	155
S Times	275	470	674	56
S Telegraph	141	106	241	50
Observer	621	202	226	40

Source: MEAL. Figures exclude cinemas, radio and posters

berger. "When we started, we pledged ourselves to do it for three years — barring any unforeseen disasters — and we have now done the first two."

The *Guardian's* campaign is also designed to be a long term promotion. "It is not intended just to get people to rush out and buy the paper but it is designed to sell more copies, and every time it has run it has done so," says Mr Gerry Taylor, managing director of the *Guardian*. "It gives us a presence in the market and we are going to stick at it."

"It is notoriously hard to measure the effect of advertising but I got very near, in one

42-week period, when I was satisfied that the increased sale in the areas we had been advertising had paid in pure profit per copy terms for the cost of the campaign. When you can say that, it gives you far more confidence in maintaining the expenditure," he adds.

Sales of the *Guardian* have increased dramatically in the last five years, from 283,000 in 1978 before the Times Newspapers dispute, to 432,000 now. Naturally this is not just attributable to advertising but Mr Taylor believes that when the market is moving a paper's way in any case — as he maintains it is — promotion can do a great deal of good.

Though *The Times* campaign has a general theme — "The Times puts it all into focus" —

each commercial will concentrate on specific items in the paper. "Our experience is that specific advertising works," Mr Britenden says. "When the *Sun* was in its advertising heyday, we concentrated on specific things in the paper, and though *The Times* is obviously a very different paper we have followed that same basic idea."

*The Times* management does not regard the *Guardian* or the *FT* as direct competitors, seeing the main target as the *Daily Telegraph*, by far the largest selling quality daily, but the only one whose sales are on the decline. Its latest circulation figure is 1,280,000 compared with 1,440,000 in 1980. In 1982, it spent just £51,000 in advertising, according to MEAL, though this figure excludes posters, where the *Telegraph* is a consistent advertiser.

Whatever the arguments in favour of quality papers using television advertising, there is one drawback that cannot be avoided. "There is fantastic wastage for the qualities on television, since most viewers are not the market for the product at all," points out Mr Nick Short, assistant managing director of Express Newspapers.

*The Times* and the *FT* have a small target market and television is an expensive way of reaching it. But of course the options for newspaper publishers in advertising terms are limited. Radio and breakfast television are both used by several newspapers because of their obvious advantage of

**Facing charge of believing in television's power**

being available in the morning before people buy their papers. But mainstream ITV still remains the dominant medium for newspaper publishers, even the qualities, despite the waste it is seen to work.

Just as the computer and car manufacturers are now using television to reach upmarket viewers, so are the quality newspapers. For years, the popular newspapers have had to take the charge, when selling their own space to advertisers, that they obviously believe in the power of television because they use it so heavily themselves.

The qualities will now find it hard to avoid this argument.

**Venture capitalists need more security**

Few seekers of venture capital seem to have heard about the average man's difficulty of having his cake and eating it.

If you think this does not apply to that band of dynamic, thrusting entrepreneurs upon whom, according to the politicians, the hope of Britain's future prosperity lies, you have news for you. It does.

Perhaps, nowadays, the *Bazaar Technique* is taught at business schools. If it is, somebody should also teach that venture capitalists are a little too busy to sit around too long all day over unrealistic demands.

Specifically, it is a question of who has what amount of equity that causes most anguish when venture capital funds are sought.

It is then that emotive words begin to fly. Words like "surrender", "yield" and even "rape" and "rip-off" are uttered from between clenched teeth as the imagined victim believes that at last he is facing a fate even worse than the fate that is worse than death.

And certainly no maiden wriggles harder than a man who believes that his most precious possession, more cherished than even his wife and family, his "equity", is about to be lost or, at best, tampered with.

It is about this time in the negotiations that the ugly face of not capitalism, of not even the City, but of realism is raised.

The entrepreneur is confronted with the necessity of evaluating the risk element in his project more objectively than he has probably done before.

He is invited to evaluate the investment opportunity he is offering the potential investor through the investor's eyes. Rather reluctantly he will often admit that the project does not look so attractive when viewed through eyes whose owner is putting up nearly all the money.

He is made to realize that notwithstanding his undoubted faith in the project which he has demonstrated by investing £10,000 or even £20,000 — and, incidently it is remarkable how even wealthy entrepreneurs are reluctant to invest much of their own money — the amount

he has to lose is considerably less than the sum he wants from the investor.

He is made to realize that in spite of the imposing project plan with its detailed profit forecasts that always produce an impressive return on investment, the project can, and even might, fail.

Every venture capitalist know this. It is one of the lessons he has learned. Sooner or later he will have his failures or at least some one-legged ducks.

That is why he appears so strangely unappreciative of the golden opportunity set before him, so backward at leaping forward with a monster cheque for so small a piece of the equity or as a loan against minuscule or non-existent securi-

ties. It is no use telling him that he can double his money in three or four years. He knows he might not and even if he does, he knows he has other investments that might fail.

It is only by allowing the venture capitalist the bigger profit opportunity that the venture capital business can continue to grow and support entrepreneurs. American entrepreneurs have learned this.

It is not uncommon for them to sell even 95 per cent of their equity so that the project can succeed and they can create wealth for themselves.

In Britain, however, any suggestions that the amount of money required merits more than 51 per cent of the equity raises howls of anguish and promotes a speedy retreat.

Until now, because of the rapid growth of the venture capital business over the last three years, the competition for projects and the inexperience of some people in it, many seekers of funds have had deals which are unlikely to be so generous in the future. They are the lucky ones and everyone needs luck.

But to all those other hungry entrepreneurs surely a slice of cake is better than none.

**John Parkin**

The author is managing director of English & Caledonian Investment, the City-based venture capital company.

## Torin Douglas reviews newspapers' promotion campaigns

**Hard sell by the 'heavy' press**

320,000 daily sale, have just begun a £1.3m television promotion campaign that will run for four months in certain parts of the country?

Are these campaigns meant to justify themselves in normal commercial ways or are publishers merely jockeying for long-term positions in a market that may seem as too small for the present number of competitors?

Self-advertising, after all, is only one factor influencing the circulation of a newspaper. The most crucial element is the paper's editorial attraction to readers. But other key influences are price and efficient distribution.

There are two main factors in the sudden about-turn in conventional wisdom: one is that the qualities have discovered that consistent television promotion can boost their sales, the other is that the popular have diverted much of their promotional money into bingo and other such games.

The *Guardian* was the first of the quality dailies to start promoting regularly on television, some four years ago, with its "Why read the *Guardian*" campaign, in which celebrities and members of the public talk about the paper. The *FT* began its television and poster campaign — "No FT. No comment" — two years ago. Both papers achieved record circulation levels in the latest audited figures, from October to March this year.

The *Guardian* campaign is a classic example of what staying in the market over a reasonable period can do", says Mr Tony Kippenberger, publicity director of *FT*. "In our own retail checks, we can tell when they are advertising and which areas they are in, and I'm sure they can too."

"Both the *Guardian* and the *FT* have had a set of prejudices that we have had to overcome. In their case, it was the woolly social worker and lecturer image, in ours it was the City and accountants image. We are both tackling the problem in a similar way and it would seem that, contrary to previous misconceptions, quality newspapers can market themselves successfully on television.

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Why should the *FT*, with an October to March average sale of 214,000, spend more than the *Sunday Mirror*, whose circulation is almost 3.5 million? And why, for that matter, should *The Times*, with a

42-week period, when I was satisfied that the increased sale in the areas we had been advertising had paid in pure profit per copy terms for the cost of the campaign. When you can say that, it gives you far more confidence in maintaining the expenditure," he adds.

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**Authorized Units & Insurance Funds**

1982	High Yield Bid Offer Yield	Low Bid Offer Yield	High Yield Bid Offer Trust	Low Bid Offer Trust	High Yield Bid Offer Yield	Low Bid Offer Yield	High Yield Bid Offer Trust	Low Bid Offer Yield
Authorized Units Trusts								
Associated Unit Trusts								
Alberta Investors Fund	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00
Alfred Holt & Sons	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00
Anglo American Management Fund	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.9		



The game that demands straightforward obsession and a simple £6m

# An English version of the Great America's Dream splashes out for Victory 83

Newport, Rhode Island

As you approach Newport, Rhode Island down Highway 114, a 20ft road sign proclaims: "Welcome to the home of America's Cup racing". An egocentric, late-thirties Englishman is busy spending £6m of his own money to get that sign removed and put up on the south coast of England with a campaign which has no equal in the history of yachting – or probably of any sport.

The US, provocatively, has held the Cup for 132 years. However, not since Sir Alf Ramsey prepared for the defence of the World Cup in 1969-70 have I witnessed such attention to detail or collective harmony in a team event as is now taking place under the Americans' already twitching noses, here in this sumptuous yachting playground. Torvill and Dean are hardly more diligent.

Peter de Savary, sole benefactor of this elaborate venture, is not just some extrovert nut who happens to be one of the most successful financial entrepreneurs in the Western world. Aggressively yet engagingly, and persistently almost to the point of becoming boring about it, he believes in the ability of Britain to beat the Americans at their own game: the sailing game, the psychological game, any game, if you like it right.

So, once a month, when for morale he takes his squad, three times as big as Ramsey's, out to dine in a popular dockside restaurant, de Savary is picking up a bill for 90-odd persons – and revels in the impact it has on swelled American fellow diners. But when you have bought, or had built, four 65ft. £350,000 12 Metre

yachts, from which to select a challenger, when you sleep in the queen-sized divan formerly occupied by Elizabeth Taylor aboard your personal £2m motor yacht, the occasional dinner out with the lads is a mere detail.

Newport has never seen anything quite like it. De Savary's Victory syndicate have set up their own waterfront workshops, meteorological office and operations HQ, behind security fences, in the heart of the town. Union Jacks flutter everywhere, along with the Winston bulldog emblems and miles of the syndicate's blue-and-yellow stripes. Sharp at 8.30 every morning after an hour's severe PE conditioning, the 26 crew competing for selection arrive in their conspicuous rugby-style jerseys to commence another day's rigorous tuning and racing afloat perhaps for six hours.

## Crewman

The word spreads. The Yanks are said, for the first time ever, to be rattled. A Victory crewman says: "The confidence at present is such it is almost scary."

Of course, there are potential Achilles heels, not least de Savary's policy on who will ultimately helm the challenger. Problems have already surfaced. But, with a month to go and before the 60 qualifying races against Australia, Canada, France and Italy, which must be survived to become challenger, flaws are as yet as hard to find as bed and breakfast for less than £50.

At a private party for 60 guests, including the Kent Royals, at de Savary's new Manhattan apartment block – if the ladies had dropped their jewels in the commissioner's hat on the way out, there would conservatively have been enough to purchase a couple more 12 Metres – the three times unsuccessful Australian yachtsman Alan Bond was in no doubt when he predicted: "Whoever wins the qualifying round, either us or Britain, will take the Cup off America. There's never been such competitive build-up and that will be to the challenger's advantage. France don't know the rules, so you can write them off, and Italy don't understand the rules, so they've no chance."

Bond, additionally, is one who believes, and de Savary is another, that the Cup is as likely to be decided by lawyers as by helmsmen, designers or sheer unadulterated wealth. This ebullient, eternally optimistic Perth estate agent told me: "It will be decided in the jury room. My lawyers have already been briefed. De Savary is, rightly,

approaching it like no one has ever approached it before".

Bond is the only man ever to take even one race off the Americans since the war in a best-of-seven challenge round series. Only once in history has it been close, with Sir Thomas Sopwith's *Endeavour* before the war.

On the varnished after-deck of the 80-year-old "flagship" *Kalizma*, de Savary sits in conference with his brains trust: syndicate vice-chairman Kit Hobday of the Royal Burnham YC, designer Ian Howlett, sail expert Angus Melrose, former Olympic yachting coach Peter Bateman, and helmsmen Phil Crebbin, Lawrie Smith and Olympic veteran Rodney Partington.

Each day's progress is monitored,

analysed, argued for up to one and a half hours. Afterwards de Savary, seven-inch Havana thrusting out like a bowsprit says: "I agree with Bond. We have a rules expert permanently on the spot as adviser, plus a two-year involvement of a British lawyer and yachtsman, as well as New York attorneys. I'm used to the legal jive. We've just signed a French lawyer to check every trick in the book, because Napoleonic law will operate, guilty till proved innocent."

It was a chance social outing four years ago, with business associate Hobday, which drew de Savary into the arena which has now become an obsession. When money was run-

ning short for Tony Boyden's 1980 challenge with *Lionheart*, de Savary agreed to raise emergency funds. Long before *Lionheart* had foun-

dered amid controversy, de Savary

had determined to launch the British

challenge – only with ruthless

autocratic professionalism replacing

bickering, fund-shy internal strife.

"I have absolute power – and the responsibility. This is the most important five months of my life. I have put my total international credibility on the line, my money where my mouth is. If it goes wrong, I'll be taking the can, they'll all be saying ' Didn't he screw it? ' And it would have a very adverse effect on my life. But I'm best coming out of a corner. And success can only do Britain a power of good in the eyes of America."

"Of course it's a gamble. In business I've only ever gambled a quarter of my capital. This is everything. No grey. The spin-off factor from the race in business will either thrill me for the rest of my life or be a blot on my CV. We know already that the campaign is working, but will it work well enough?"

De Savary is the kind of man who

does not see problems, just decisions

needing to be made. His energy

disarms many of his squad, yet the

dedication is widely evident. The

women – wives and official cooks –

the eventual helmsmen, and ten massi-

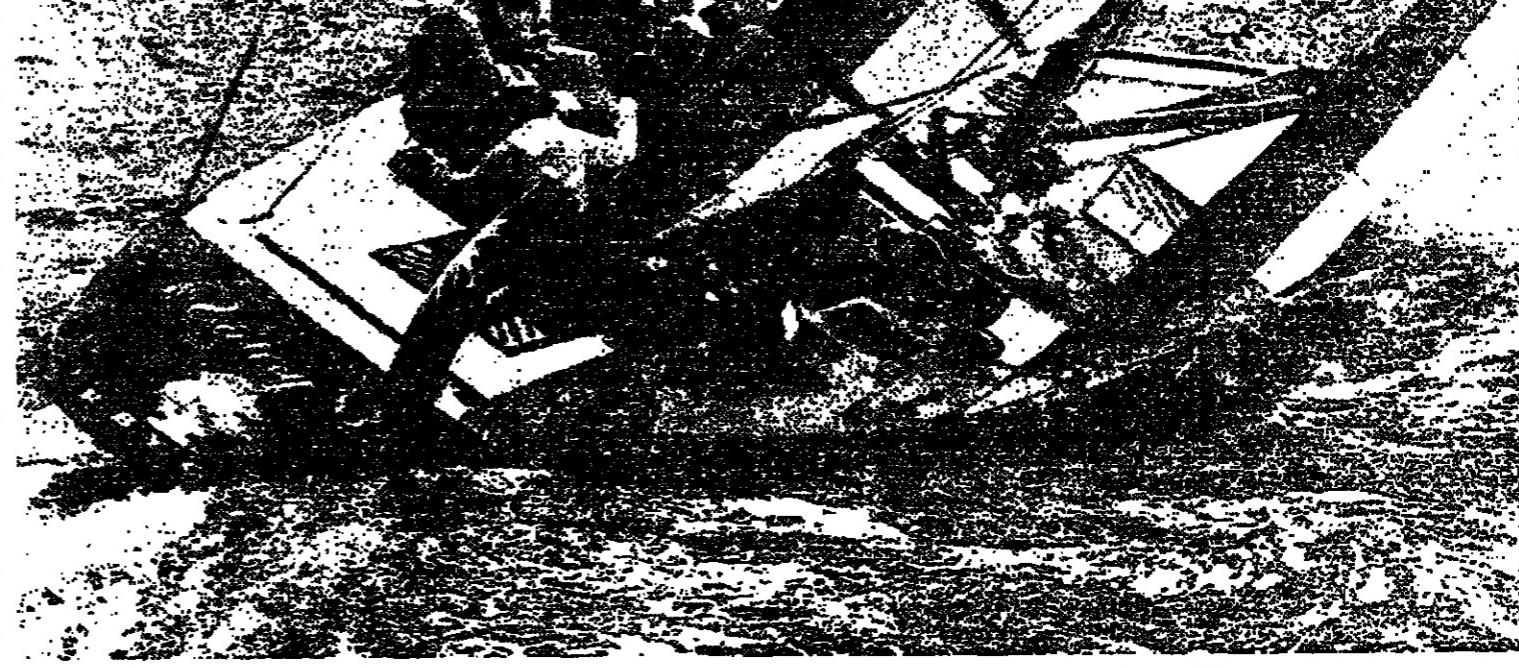
vely-muscled crewmen working to

split-second manoeuvres.

The latter may include Jerry

Thompson, who last year sailed

round Britain surviving force 10



Victory 83: the vehicle for a man's dream, the thoroughbred for a staggering gamble.

American syndicates who will sail eliminators for the right to defend, told me: "Peter is now the brand leader in the America's Cup game, he's out front. It's a scandal not more people in Britain have supported him with money. They're hypocrites, social yachtsmen, like a lot of our people, who have been criticised, but he's doing it the way I'd do it. And even with my money in there, I honestly hope he wins. He's the English version of the American dream."

Riggers, bo'suns and shore-based operators worked a 20-hour day to get *Victory 83* into the water on schedule for May 1. As one of them says: "There's no time for nit-picking, everyone's so committed to the project. The unity is extraordinary."

Nobody overtly bucks the system because nobody wants to be thrown off the squad, remunerated though most of them are with little more than pocket money.

De Savary began the campaign by first buying the discredited *Lionheart* and then Bond's defeated challenger *Australia*, then built the first *Victory*, designed by Ed Dubois. In case Dubois got it wrong, Howlett was retained on permanent standby as design consultant, so when *Victory 83* was commissioned, against the clock.

Howlett shifted weight centrally from fore and aft, lowered the centre

gravity, and the new boat was launched last month within 50 lbs of

design weight. All now depends on

the imponderable, elusive synthesis of the skills of Howlett, Melrose, the

eventual helmsmen, and ten massi-

vely-muscled crewmen working to

split-second manoeuvres.

The shore-based staff includes five Duke of Edinburgh award-

scholars applicants, and a severely

spastic boy whose improvement

through his wholehearted involve-

ment with the squad is a minor triumph.

The opposition for the right to challenge includes the Australians, Canadians (short of money), French (no longer backed by Bic pen millionaire Marcel Biché), and Italians, hoping for their biggest yachting accomplishment since 1949 with the help of Fiat millionaire Agnelli and the Aga Khan.

The competition with them will be well under way when, on July 15, Royal Burnham hold their America's Cup ball at legendary Rosecliff, one of Newport's many mansions, fashioned after the Louise XIV palace at Versailles and used in filming Scott Fitzgerald's *Great Gatsby*. De Savary, never shy, is flying out a Guards band for the evening.

After that, he just has to win. Yet with an America's Cup series said to be worth £100m in tourist to well-heeled Newport citizens, you begin to understand why he may have to do so in court – and what it could mean to a British town to stage the event. However, the irony is that the Americans are uneasily aware that another successful defence in sport's longest running triumph could kill off future opposition for all time.

**David Miller**

TOMORROW: *The helming controversy*.

## RUGBY UNION

# Lions turn clock back and make New Zealand goggle

From Terry McLean, Auckland

These are early days in the life of Ciaran Fitzgerald's touring Lions on their 10-day tour of New Zealand, but already dawns the suspicion that it may be time, before the first international at Christchurch on June 4, to set up the song: "Where have all the wingers gone?"

Juggling may be needed to fit in the appropriate second line: "Long time not being passed to". But when you have to hand, it's likely looking bunch of lads who seem determined to be in a pleasingly natural way to do in a pleasingly brutal way in relation to their hosts when you have, too, a manager as bluff and straight as Willie John McBride, anything is possible.

De Savary has the lion's share of the pistol shooting on Sunday was her only weakness, but with a strong run she held off Julie Foster (United States) for a total of 4,904 points and an overall victory by 34 points.

In her wake left not only the entire French national team but also Sarah Parker (World silver medal winner), Kathrin Taylor (bronze winner), Therese Purton (three of whom, one can expect, will join Wendy Norman (gold), in the British team at the world championships in Gothenburg in late August.

All three could offer acceptable

excuses so early in the season. Miss Taylor's 510 in the shooting was her only weakness, but with a strong run she held off Julie Foster (United States) for a total of 4,904 points and an overall victory by 34 points.

With nine others, Miss Purton scored a 712 in the riding – a low 605 points would have won her the contest. Top of the three was Miss Parker (third only, 4,757), whose horse suffered nothing after she had squandered 336 points in the shooting.

Out on the left wing, Gwilym Evans spent a busy day, merely looking on; and even when Michael Kieran made the finest run of all, deftly sidestepping, weaving and changing pace as he bore toward Evans's wing, Evans had to work his problem.

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also on page 30

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**LITIGATION CITY, E. 2, NW2** - A solicitor with 2-3 yrs' experience in insurance litigation and of partnership material is required by an established firm. Tel: 01-522 7722, Ext 307/8. Closing date: 31st May, 1983.

For further details and application form write to: Personnel Dept, 01-242 1261, 01-242 1262.

The Commission is responsible for the management of substantial commercial and industrial assets in several new towns and the following vacancy has now arisen in its centralised Legal Department.

**Senior**

**Legal Officer**

(Post No 6) NT Grade IX (£10,875-£12,477 pa plus £1,143 London Weighting Allowance)

To assist the Solicitor and Principal Legal Officers in carrying out a range of conveyancing work, advising other departments on Legal matters and a range of Litigation work. Applicants should be practising Solicitors.

The post is superannuable and the Commission's Conditions of Service include £1,200-hectare vouchers per day, relocation expenses where appropriate, accident and life assurance, interest-free travel ticket loan.

Further details and application form from: Director of Finance, Administrative & Legal Services, Gica House, Stag Place, Victoria, London, SW1E 5AJ. Tel: 01-822 7722, Ext 307/8.

Closing date: 31st May, 1983.

Commission for the new towns

**BIRMINGHAM**

**Company & Commercial**

Wrigg & Co. can offer excellent opportunities for young solicitors of the right calibre who would like to work in the Commercial Department of a large, commercially-oriented practice.

We are looking for solicitors with some previous experience in any of the following fields:

**COMPANY TAKEOVERS**

**COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS**

**CORPORATE INSOLVENCY**

Above all we require applicants with commercial good sense.

Wrigg & Co. have attractive modern offices in Birmingham City Centre. A good salary will be paid and there are excellent prospects for the right applicant.

Please write, with CV and details of current salary, to:

R.M. Gilbert, Bank House, 5 Cheapside, Birmingham B2 5JY.

**WRIGG & CO.**

**SOLICITOR/LEGAL EXECUTIVE**

We need a recently qualified Solicitor or Legal Executive for our busy Conveyancing Dept at our Derby Office. You would help the Farmers develop the office and would be expected to play a full part in running the office. If you can offer experience, ability and a good costs record and want responsibility and challenge, this will suit you. We see this as a senior and key appointment and salary will reflect this.

Apply with CV for the attention of Mr S J Pace, Miles Thorpe and Oldroyd, 5 Alexandra Street, Eastwood, Nottingham.

**HARROW**

Youngish admitted Conveyancer urgently required to assist in, and expand, busy general practice. Some Probate - Advocacy a welcome bonus. Partnership - Hopefully.

M. Ward, Goodwin Hart & Co., 51 College Road, Harrow.

427-5361.

**SIMMONS & SIMMONS**

We have vacancies in the following expanding Departments:

**COMPANY & BANKING DEPARTMENT**

This Department provides opportunities for a wide range of Corporate and Banking work, acting for UK and overseas clients. We are looking for solicitors of two to three years' admitted experience in the City, familiar with either acquisition or banking work.

**TAX DEPARTMENT**

We require solicitors, barristers, or other suitably qualified persons for our Tax Department which has a variety of UK and overseas clients, both corporate and individual, and provides a comprehensive tax service to other Departments within the firm. There are two vacancies:

**SENIOR ASSISTANT**

Applicants should be fully conversant with current Inland Revenue practice and procedure and should possess a detailed knowledge of UK corporate and personal tax they should also be familiar with international tax planning.

**ASSISTANT**

This position is open to intellectually able but less experienced individuals, perhaps only recently qualified, wishing to join a growing team of specialists. Preference will be given to a solicitor or barrister able to assist with drafting tax-related commercial and trust documents.

**COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT**

This Department is concerned with a variety of interesting general commercial work. One to two years' prior experience is essential, preferably with a leading commercial practice. The work will include drafting and advising on contracts, licences and other commercial arrangements, both domestic and international.

**BRUSSELS OFFICE**

This Office, which has close links with the Commercial Department, engages in a similar range of commercial activity. It also has a wide range of specialist activity in EEC law.

We are looking for a recently admitted solicitor (good written and spoken French is essential). This is a permanent appointment and applicants should either be resident in or willing to become resident in Brussels.

Career prospects in all the above vacancies are excellent. Salaries and other benefits will be competitive. Please write indicating the appointment in which you are interested with full CV to:

**The Senior Partner,**  
**Simmons & Simmons,**  
**14 Dominion Street,**  
**London, EC2M 2RJ.**

**LAWYERS**  
Opportunities in criminal law

... for young lawyers to advise Chief Constables and government departments on criminal matters; prepare cases for commitment to Crown Courts; and undertake some advocacy work in Magistrates' Courts in England and Wales. The posts are in London.

Candidates must be admitted (or about to be) or called in England. Previous experience in criminal work would be an advantage.

The appointments are at Legal Assistant level on a salary scale £2848-£21415. Starting salary up to £11220 according to age. Promotion to Senior Legal Assistant on a salary scale £3065-£21723 could come after one year for those with at least 5 years previous professional experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 14 June 1983) write to Civil Service Commission, Almonor Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1UB, or telephone Basingstoke (0365) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/A/2576/1.

Director of Public Prosecutions

**COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCER**

A well-established firm of Solicitors in the City of Manchester seek an experienced Solicitor to deal with substantial commercial conveyancing. The position is offered with definite partnership prospects for the right person and a generous initial salary. There are fringe benefits and an attractive working environment in modern offices.

Apply in writing, with full details, to Box 0116 H The Times.

**Redstone Nathan**

Central London

A commercially oriented practice would like:

1. A Solicitor to initially work with the partners; and
2. An Articled Clerk. Both to join in 12 months.

Please write to 109 Kingsway, London WC2B 8PP (R/N) or phone Henry Redstone 01-831 9961.

**EXPANDING FIRM IN NORTH LONDON**

Require Solicitor with not less than 2 years experience for Conveyancing, Probate and Matrimonial. Salary according to age and experience but not less than £11,000.

01 348 0107

**Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche****Ambitious City Lawyers**

Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche is starting interviewing for its 1983/84 recruitment to fill career vacancies, including the two described below.

We would like to see young lawyers, recently admitted or due to be admitted by the late summer; particularly those with a leaning towards financing and commercial work who are contemplating a change or about to make their first real selection following Articles.

The posts are in two Departments:

**Company and Commercial**

To join one of the teams in a Department covering the whole range of corporate and commercial work. The demands of the practices in London and in Hong Kong are constantly expanding. A strong financial or commercial interest and a capacity for sustained hard work are essential.

**Shipping and International**

Ship and aircraft financing, international banking and eurocurrency transactions of all kinds, oil-related work, inward investment—these are the specialisations of the most international of our Departments and our three overseas offices. We seek young solicitors prepared for spells of work abroad, to travel overseas at short notice and able to apply law already learnt to a fast moving specialist practice of absorbing interest. A language or two would be a bonus.

For both posts we shall look for academic achievements, evidence of commitment and commercial flair; energy and independence, adaptability and a personality that will fit.

*Apply in writing, stating your preference (if any)*

*for either post, to*

*R. Stavely,*

*Kempson House, Camomile Street,*

*London EC3A 2AN*

# LAWYERS WHO HAVE THEIR OWN WAY WITH WORDS

Britoil is fast establishing its reputation as a respected company.

We have opportunities for Lawyers in Glasgow and London.

You will have been drafting documents—probably using other people's words. These posts will provide you with a chance to develop your individual style.

Additionally, as a Company representative you will be advising on and initiating agreements.

You will have had several years' post qualifying experience to be eligible for the more senior appointments. If you are a young, recently qualified Lawyer we would consider you for the junior position.

The posts are challenging and you will find that your efforts won't go unrewarded.

The oil industry has a reputation for appreciating a good find and Britoil is no exception.

**Britoil**

For further briefing please telephone  
KW Merchant, Senior Personnel Officer, Britoil plc,  
150 St Vincent Street, Glasgow G2 5LJ.  
Tel: 041-204 2525. Quoting Ref. L/KWM/T.

**BARTLETT'S, DE REYA**

are seeking

**(1) PROPERTY**

(a) — a solicitor to assist partner principally with development work. At least two years' experience in commercial conveyancing including tax aspects is required.

(b) — a solicitor with at least one year's experience capable of handling a substantial workload of residential conveyancing with some commercial conveyancing.

**(2) LITIGATION**

— a solicitor at least 2 years qualified to handle a wide variety of both commercial and private client work. Experience of Matrimonial and Landlord and Tenant work is essential. Must be able to work with minimum supervision towards the continued expansion of the department.

**(3) TAXATION**

— a solicitor with an aptitude for taxation to assist the firm's two partners specialising in this field.

Generous salaries commensurate with experience.

*Apply in writing with curriculum vitae to:*

**Mr M. R. Miztman, Bartletts, de Reya,**  
**199 Piccadilly, London, W1V 0AT.**

**QUALIFIED SOLICITOR**

REQUIRED FOR A

Age 25-30. Good salary and prospects.

Contact John Northridge  
on 01-626 9251

**Anti-Trust Lawyer**

Linklaters & Paines wish to recruit an additional lawyer to advise on all aspects of UK and EEC anti-trust law, with an opportunity to undertake general commercial legal work. The successful candidate (solicitor or barrister) is likely to have had at least two years' relevant post-qualification experience, and should be fully familiar with relevant procedures; an academic qualification in economics, whilst not essential, will be an advantage.

Salary and benefits, which will take into account age and experience, will be attractive.

Apply with full c.v. and quoting reference 21 to:  
John Hamilton, Personnel Manager, Linklaters & Paines, Barrington House, 59/67



# Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

**BBC 1**

9.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, sport and traffic details. Also available to viewers with television sets that do not have the teletext facility.

9.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Sanna Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 8.00 and 9.00; with headlines from the quarter hours; regional news and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit and the family budget between 6.45 and 7.00; tonight's television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; review of the morning newspapers by Neil Innes at 7.32 and 7.35; Bob Friend's report from the United States between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45. The guests are Yehudi Menuhin and Larry Adler.

10.30 Election Call (with Radio 4) Ends 10.45

1.35 For Schools, Colleges: Living in a Ghanaian City 11.00 North American Indians 4.11.17 The Computer and the TV Producer 11.40 Mind Stories (ends at 11.45)

12.00 Helping Hand 11.15 Interval

2.30 News At Nine with Richard Whitmore and Anna新的。The weather details come from Michael Fish 1.02.

Regional news (London and SE only); Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitle 1.05 Pebble Mill at One 1.45 Heads and Tales.

Where's the Farmer's Wife? A See-Saw programme for the very young 2.00 You and Me (t)

2.15 For Schools, Colleges: North American Indians 2.30 Hot Chocolate and Pink Night

Newspaper A document about amateur theatricals with British ex-pats in Monte Carlo (1) 3.15 Young Sons of Praha Chorus presented by Thora Hird (shown Sunday) 3.53 Regional news (not London or Scotland)

3.55 Play School, shown earlier on BBC 2 4.20 Scooby Doo in Scooby's Night with Frozen Fright (t) 4.40 Take Two. Requested clips from favourite television programmes 5.05 John Craven's Newsworld 5.10 Think of a Number. A light-hearted exploration of science by Johnny Ball (t)

5.40 News with Richard Whitmore 6.00 South East at Six

6.22 Nationwide presented by Richard Kershaw

6.45 Triangle, Episode 13 and Matt finds it difficult to escape from attending a family dinner

7.10 Battle of the Pop Bands. Six new pop bands compete for the TDK trophy

7.55 The Blue and the Gray. Episode three, part one. With the Civil War almost at its door, John Geyser has to decide whether to remain neutral or to help his family defend their land against the advancing Yankees (continued at 9.45)

9.00 Election Broadcast by the Conservative Party

9.10 News and election campaign report presented by Michael Buerk

9.45 The Blue and the Gray continued

10.55 Well Women. The fifth in the series of self-help

11.00 Report on the Homeless with depression and suggests ways of helping oneself and others to overcome the condition

11.15 News headlines

11.20 Barbara Mandrell and The Mandrell Sisters. Songs with a Country and Western flavour from the ladies and their guests, Mickey Gilley and Teddy Pendergrass

12.00 Weather

**TV-AM**

6.00 Daybreak presented by Gerv Scott followed at 6.30 with Good Morning Britain introduced by Lynda Bellingham and Nick Owen. News at 6.00, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; morning papers reviewed at 6.33 and 6.35; 7.35 Election report. Robert Kee talks to Francis Pym, Ray Hattersley and David Pashall. Guest celebrity Liza Minnelli at 8.30. Closedown at 9.15.

**ITV/LONDON**

9.30 For Schools: Elementary arithmetic, 9.45 Wind, presented by Derek Griffiths for hearing impaired children, 10.04 Skills and jobs for both sexes, 10.21 Prentre babies and postnatal care. 10.48 Documentary: Everything in the Garden is��色 in the Life in the future, 11.22 Birth music.

11.30 French conversation, Cocktail Bar, Robin and Rose in another sea-side adventure. Written and narrated by Brian Trusman (t). 12.10 Once Upon a Time. Mark Wynter tells the story of The Magic Harp (t), 12.30 The Sullivan.

1.00 News 1.20 Thematics news. 1.30 Crown Court: Wrecker: A factory worker is accused of sabotaging the production line. Was he framed? (t) 2.00 A Plus

2.20 Love in a Cold Climate. Episode seven of the drama serial based on the novels of Nancy Mitford (t). 3.30 Does the Testa Think. The first in a new six-part series based on the successful radio panel game.

4.00 Cocklebill Bay. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Dangermouse. The James Bond-type rodent in part two of The Great Bone Idol. 4.20 Rezzentazzz, 4.45 CB-TV - Channel 4, is today the day when the pirate programme will be launched from the studio 5.15 Emmerdale Farm. Two unexpected visitors surprise Barbara Peters.

5.45 News. 6.00 Themes news 6.20 Crossroads. Sharon Metcalfe is saved from embarrassment by Oliver Barker.

6.45 Reporting London, presented by Michael Buerk. There are items on County Barnet - are they an endangered species? and a night out at a London theatre - does it represent value for money?

7.15 Film: Dead Men on the Run (1975) starring Peter Graves. A made-for-television thriller about a series of deaths, beginning with the chief of a special Federal Investigative Unit, linked with the assassination of a Presidential candidate. Directed by Bruce Bilson.

8.30 Goodnight and God Bless. The last in the series of comedies about a successful television quiz game presenter.

9.00 Election Broadcast by the Conservative Party.

9.10 The Flame Trees of Thail. Drama serial based on the biographical novel of Elizabeth Huxley.

10.10 News.

10.45 Hill Street Blues: Gang Hot Police captain Furillo's precinct is packed with the following the arrest of two underground radicals and the death of a young police officer.

11.45 Jobs Limited. Douglas Moffat examines the plight of the over 45s who have been made redundant.

12.15 Portrait of a Legend. James Darren talks to soul star James Brown.

12.40 Open University: Writing together 12.05 Calculus: Area for Revision, Ends at 12.35.

12.40 Closedown.

12.40 Legal Appointments

12.40 Opera &amp; Ballet

12.40 Appointments - University

12.40 English Language Tutors

12.40 Applications are invited for two, or possibly three, temporary posts of English Language Tutor with the Centre for Overseas Students in London.

12.40 English Language Tutors of East Anglia. Applicants should have a TEFL qualification, experience of teaching university students, a good knowledge of English, and preferably in the Arab world. In addition, a good knowledge of study skills is desirable.

The appointments will be for 12 months, starting in September 1983, and will be tenable from 20 June 1983.

12.40 Applications should be sent to: The Administrator, Centre for Overseas Students, Programme of University of East Anglia, Norwich, NR4 7TJ, from whom further information can be obtained.

The closing date for the submission of applications is 27 May 1983.

12.40 Motor Cars

12.40 Private Owner - to sell

12.40 Peugeot 504 - 1982 metallic grey, adapted for 4x4, 16,000 miles, new condition. Price £4,000. Tel: 01-882 75160. Muriel Le Real, France 936 266.

12.40 Directors Under Pressure

12.40 Commercial Services

12.40 Entertainments

12.40 Theatres

12.40 Concerts

12.40 Motor Cars

12.40 Commercial Services

12.40 Exhibitions

12.40 Art Galleries

12.40 Cinema

12.40 Radio 1

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